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REVISED EDITION.

TOWN'S
SPELLER AND DEFINER,
REVISED AND ENLARGED.

BY SALEM TOWN, L. L. D.
AUTHOR OF THE "ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,"
AND A SERIES OF READERS.

BUFFALO:
PUBLISHED BY PHINNEY & CO.

Orlando H King

8805 Northfield

Vermont



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1857

KD 38805

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PREFACE.

IN presenting to the Public a new elementary work, for the use of Schools, the Author feels bound briefly to assign the reasons which have prompted him to an undertaking, that might, at first view, appear to be superfluous. These reasons, he trusts, will be deemed sufficiently valid, to free him from the imputation of having engaged in a service uncalled for.

The principle, which he considers as lying at the foundation of all good teaching, is, that a child being taught, both to read and to spell, *should* be taught, at the same time, to *understand* what he reads and spells. It is this principle, which has suggested the plan of the present work. He would not deny, that some advantages may accrue from the mere mechanical exercise of spelling, and storing the memory with words which, as yet, convey no sense. He is ready to admit, that it is better for the mind to be *thus* furnished, than *not to be furnished at all*; but as words are the *signs* of ideas, and the ultimate object of acquiring *words* is, to acquire *ideas*, and a medium of imparting them to others, it is not easy to say why this end should not be kept in view, through every stage of the learner's progress.

All the spelling books now in use, follow out the same uniform plan, of arranging words according to their sounds and syllables, irrespective of their import. On that plan, they are generally well executed, and would admit of little improvement.

But if the above principle be well founded, something is still requisite, beyond a mere judicious arrangement and correct orthography, to answer the grand purposes of elementary instruction. It is plain, that as far as practicable, the knowledge of the *sign*, and of the *thing signified*, should be acquired together, inas-much as *both* are to hold an inseparable connection in the mind.

This Speller is believed to be the first school book for children, ever published, in which the principle, as to the arrangement of

synonymous definers, was adopted and carried out, through the entire work. Many persons, at first, honestly believed such a course would be attended with injurious consequences; but time and experience have, to a great extent, changed their views.

In confirmation of the importance of acquiring a knowledge of the synonymous import of words, we make the following quotation from the preface of the *revised* edition of Dr. Webster's royal quarto.

"*One new feature* is now added to this volume, by making it a *synonymous dictionary*. Every one engaged in literary composition has felt, at times, the want of such a work; a work not intended, like Crabb's, to discriminate nicely between the shades of meaning in similar terms, but to present, under each of the important words, an extended list of others having the same general import, out of which a selection may be made according to the exigencies of the case." "It will afford important aid to young writers in attaining grace, variety, and copiousness of diction."

The question has been very satisfactorily settled among teachers, that children, while acquiring the synonymous import of words, do, at the same time, make equal, if not greater advancements in the accuracy of spelling. The acquisition of *ideas*, always adds interest to the exercise.

The key of sounds adapted to Dr. Webster's dictionary, are, in the main, used in this Speller. It should be noted that *ed*, when a suffix, adds a syllable in the spelling of a word, but not in pronouncing it, unless preceded by *t* or *d*.

The marks for *c* hard and *g* soft, where these sounds could not easily be mistaken, are sometimes omitted.

In giving the best synonymous definers, some repetition was found unavoidable; this, however, is no more objectionable than it would be in a school dictionary.

This revised edition is somewhat enlarged, and has an addition of about three thousand words. The orthography and pronunciation, are believed to accord with the revised edition of Dr. Webster's dictionary, that work being most generally adopted as the standard in the United States.

THE AUTHOR.

PART I.

OF LANGUAGE, ITS ELEMENTS AND FORMATION.

LANGUAGE is a medium by which we receive and impart ideas. Language was spoken, long before it was written.

The main organs of speech are the tongue, teeth, palate and lips, aided by the breath.

Speech is the faculty of uttering articulate sounds.

Articulate sounds are the distinct utterance of letters, syllables, or words.

Spoken language is a combination of articulate sounds denoting ideas, or things.

Written language is a combination of words, used by common consent for signs of ideas.

Letters are characters presented to the eye, in a written language, to indicate the variety of sounds, heard in a spoken language.

The letters in the English language are twenty-six, and are called the English Alphabet.

The alphabet has usually been divided into vowels and consonants; but more recently into vocals, subvocals and aspirates.*

Vowels and diphthongs are vocals.

Consonant are subvocals, or aspirates.

W and y, as vowels, are vocals; as consonants, subvocals.†

DEFINITIONS.

Vocals or vowels are letters whose elementary sounds can be perfectly articulated.

* Should any teacher choose to retain the more common names, divisions and definitions ordinarily found in spelling books, there can be no particular objection.

† W and y are subvocals, only when they begin a word or syllable.

Subvocals or consonants are letters whose elementary sounds cannot be so fully articulated as the vocals.

Aspirates are letters whose elementary sounds are formed by propelling the breath more or less forcibly through the teeth and lips.

The vocals, as vowels, are a, e, i, o, u, w and y.

The subvocals, as consonants, are b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v, w, y and z.

The aspirates are p, t, k, h, f, s and c.

The subvocal combinations are TH and NG.

The aspirate combinations are ch, wh, sh and th.

A diphthong is the combined sound of two vocals in the same syllable; as, *oi* in *oil*.

A digraph is the union of two vocals in the same syllable one of which is silent; as, *ea* in *head*.

A triphthong is the union of three vocals in the same syllable, or in one compound sound; as, *eau* in *beau*.

When the utterance of letters mainly depends on the lips, they are called *labials*; as, b, f, m, p, v, w and y.

When the utterance of letters mainly depends on the teeth, aided by the tongue, they are called *dentals*; as, j, s, z, zh, ch, sh, th, and c and g soft.

When the utterance of letters mainly depends on the tongue, aided by the palate, they are called *palatals*; as, d, k, l, n, ng, q, r, t, x, and c and g hard.

ELEMENTS.

The elements of vocal language, are those sounds or breathings, to which all its words are by correct utterance reducible. The definite number of the elements is not fixed with infallible certainty. We think, however, there are not more than *forty* of a sufficiently distinctive character to be denominated *elementary*, unless, as some believe, *r* has two, the one rough, and the other smooth; as in *run, her*; and *a* an additional one, called medial; as in *fare, prayer*.

CHARACTERS TO DESIGNATE SOUNDS.

This mark (˘) over the vocals denotes their long sound.

It is used only where the long sound might be mistaken for the short.

The short sound of the vocals is not marked.

This mark (¨) over ä denotes its sound as heard in fär.

This mark (¨) under a denotes its sound as heard in ball.

This mark (.) under a denotes its sound as heard in what.

This mark (.) under e denotes its sound as heard in prey.

This mark (¨) over i denotes its sound as heard in marine.

This mark (¨) over y denotes its sound as heard in sir.

This mark (¨) over ö denotes its sound as heard in möve.

This mark (.) under o denotes its sound as heard in book.

This mark (¨) over ö denotes its sound as heard in döve.

This mark (¨) under u denotes its sound as heard in full.

C marked thus, c, sounds like k; as in eat.

G marked thus, g, sounds like j; as in gem.

E or i, at the end of a syllable, marked with the double accent, and followed by ci or ti, is pronounced like sh; as in spe" cial, vi" cious.

N marked thus, n", sounds like ng; as in man" gle.

Ch marked thus, ch, sounds like sh; as in chaise.

Th, in small capitals, thus, TH, is subvocal, and has its sound as heard in THou.

S, in italic, thus, s, sounds like z; as in muse.

The silent letters, except final e, are printed in italics.

The mark of accent ('), placed over any syllable of a word, designates the accented syllable of all the words that follow, till it is contradicted by a change of place.

TABLE OF ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

The following table of elementary sounds, is introduced to exercise the pupil in the elements of the language, after he has gained sufficient knowledge to comprehend their utility. Of the time when to commence this exercise, the teacher must be the judge.

By most elocutionists the elements are considered to be forty in number; consisting of vocals, subvocals, and aspirates.

The class, either individually or in concert, may first pronounce the word containing the element, and then the element by itself. This exercise should be continued, from time to time, until the sounds can be perfectly uttered.

VOCALS.			SUBVOCALS.		
Name.	Power.	Element.	Name.	Power	Element
1 A	Ale	Ā	21 M	Him	M
2 A	Arm	Ä	22 N	Run	N
3 A	All	Ā	23 R	Bur	R
4 A	At	Ā	24 V	Ev	V
5 E	Eat	Ē	25 W	Woe	W
6 E	Bet	E	26 Y	Yet	Y
7 I	Ice	Ī	27 Z	Buzz	Z
8 I	It	I	28 Z	Azure	Z
9 O	Ode	Ō	29 Th	Thy	TH
10 O	Dö	Ö	30 Ng	Sing	Ng
11 O	Ox	O	ASPIRATES.		
12 U	Sūe	Ū	31 P	Up	P
13 U	Up	U	32 T	It	T
14 U	Full	U	33 K, C	Ark	K
15 Ou	Out	Ou	34 Ch	Much	Ch
SUBVOCALS.			35 H	He	H
16 B	Ebb	B	36 F	If	F
17 D	Odd	D	37 Wh	When	Wh
18 G	Egg	G	38 S, C	Sin	S
19 J, Ġ	Jet	J	39 Sh	Fish	Sh
20 L	Ill	L	40 Th	Thin	Th

TABLE OF SUBSTITUTES.

NOTE. The following is a list of letters, or characters, frequently used as substitutes to represent several of the elements as given in the preceding table. The learner should first name the substitute, then the element it represents, and the example in which it is combined.

ei	for	ā	as in	Veil
ey	"	ā	"	They
o	"	ā	"	Of
ou	"	ā	"	Cough
i	"	ē	"	Marine
a	"	e	"	Any
u	"	e	"	Bury
y	"	ī	"	Spy
y	"	i	"	Hymn
e	"	i	"	English
ee	"	i	"	Been
o	"	i	"	Women
u	"	i	"	Busy
ew	"	ō	"	Sew
eau	"	ō	"	Beau
au	"	ō	"	Hautboy
a	"	o	"	What
ew	"	ū	"	New
iew	"	ū	"	View
io	"	u	"	Nation
y	"	u	"	Myrtle
e	"	u	"	Hēr
i	"	u	"	Sir
o	"	u	"	Sōn
o	"	u	"	Wolf
oo	"	u	"	Wool
u	"	w	"	Suasion

o	for	wu	as in	One
i	"	y	"	Onion
u	"	yu	"	Use
ph	"	f	"	Phrase
gh	"	f	"	Laugh
d	"	j	"	Soldier
g	"	j	"	Gem
c	"	k	"	Cat
ch	"	k	"	Chord
gh	"	k	"	Hough
q	"	k	"	Quart
c	"	s	"	Cent
f	"	v	"	Of
ph	"	v	"	Stephen
c	"	z	"	Suffice
s	"	z	"	His
x	"	z	"	Xanthus
x	"	ks	"	Wax
ch	"	kw	"	Choir
n	"	ng	"	Sink
c	"	sh	"	Ocean
s	"	sh	"	Sure
ch	"	sh	"	Chaise
t	"	sh	"	Notion
t	"	ch	"	Bastion
s	"	zh	"	Osier
x	"	gz	"	Exact

LETTERS SOMETIMES SILENT.

B is silent after *m*, and before *t*; as in *lamb*, *debt*.

C is silent in *czar*, *viçtuals*, and before *k*, and after *s*, as in *sick*, *scene*.

D is silent in *handsome*, *Wednesday*, *stadtholder*, and before *g* in the same syllable; as in *fadge*.

G is silent before *m* and *n*, and sometimes before *l*; as in *phlegm*, *gnaw*, *intaglio*.

H is silent in *heir*, *herb*, *honest*, *hour*; after *g* and *r*, and at the end of a word preceded by a vocal; and sometimes after *t*; as in *ghost*, *rheum*, *ah*, *oh*, *isthmus*.

K is silent before *n*; as in *knife*.

L is silent before *f*, *k*, *m*, and sometimes before *d* and *v*, as in *calf*, *walk*, *calm*, *would*, *salve*.

M is silent before *n*; as in *mnemonics*.

N is silent at the end of words, after *l* and *m*; as in *kiln*, *hymn*.

P is silent before *n*, and sometimes before *s* and *t*; as in *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *receipt*.

S is silent in *corps*, *demesne*, *puisne*, *viscount*, *isle*, *island*, *aisle*.

T is silent in *mortgage*, *haufboy*, *eclat*, *billetdoux*, and sometimes before *le* or *en*, and *ch*; as in *whistle*, *soften*, *fetch*.

W is silent before *r* and sometimes before *h*; as in *write*, *whoop*.

ch is sometimes silent; as in *schism*, *yacht*.

gh is frequently silent; as in *high*, *light*.

ph is sometimes silent; as in *phthisic*.

CERTAIN TERMINATIONS PRONOUNCED.

cion, sion, tion, are pronounced *shun*; cient, tient, *shent*; ceous, cious, tious, scicus, *shus*; cial, sial, tial, *shal*; cean, cian, tian. *shan*: science, tiencie, *shense*.

geous, gicus, *jus*; geon, gion, *jun*; ous, *us*; and ics, *iks*.

SPELLING BY ELEMENTS.

To spell a word by its elements, is to enunciate such elementary sounds of the letters, as are heard in its proper pronunciation.

Pronounce.	Spell.	Pronounce.	Spell.
head	hed	eoup' let	kup' let
stāin	stān	vis age	viz āg
debt	det	ea prīce'	kā prēs'
elōak	klōk	ob līque	ob līk
rough	ruf	van' quish	van' kwish
through	thrū	fa tīgue'	fā tēg'
prāise	prāz	dis guīse	dis gīz
quēēn	kwēn	sī' phon	sī' fon
knife	nīf	flam beau	flam bō
eough	kaf	phthis ie	tiz ik

SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

A syllable is one letter; as, *a*; or a union of letters; as, *man*.

A word is a syllable, or union of syllables; as, *boy*, *man-ner*.

Letters form syllables, syllables form words, words form sentences, sentences form language, written, or spoken.

A word of one syllable, is a monosyllable.

A word of two syllables, is a dissyllable.

A word of three syllables, is a trisyllable.

A word of four, or more syllables, is a polysyllable.

Words are primitive; as, *man*; or derivative; as, *manly*.

Words are simple; as, *horse*; or compound; as, *horse-shoe*.

A primitive word is the root; as, *man*.

A derivative word has some additions; as, *manly*.

A simple word is any uncompounded word.

A compound word consists of two words; as, *ink-stand*.

A prefix is placed before the root; as, *unlike*.

A suffix follows the root; as, *likely*.

Orthography treats of the power of letters, and teaches how to write, or spell words correctly.

Orthoëpy teaches the correct pronunciation of words.

Spelling is correctly naming the proper letters of a word, in the order of the syllables.

Reading is pronouncing written words in succession.

ACCENT, EMPHASIS AND CADENCE.

Accent is a more forcible stress of voice, on some particular syllable, in all words having more syllables than one.

When the accent falls on a vowel, the sound of that vowel is long; as in *hō'-ly*.

When the accent falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is short; as in *man'-ner*.

Accent is primary, or full; secondary, or slight; as, on the word, *ad'-ver-sa''-ry*.

Emphasis is a greater stress of voice, on one or more words in a sentence, to mark the *sense* of the expression.

Cadence is a fall of the voice at the end of a sentence.

A sentence is such a combination of words, as, being read in connection, make good sense. The close of such a sentence is marked by a period.

ANALYSIS OF WORDS.

In analyzing a word, it will be important to specify all such particulars as are applicable to it, that have been explained on the foregoing pages. The following examples will serve as specimens.

Teacher. What kind of a word is *bark*?

Scholar. It is a primitive word and monosyllable.

T. What is a primitive word?

S. It is the root from which derivatives are formed.

T. What is a monosyllable?

S. It is a word of one syllable.

T. Will you spell the word by elements?

S. B ä r k .

T. Will you now analyze the word?

S. *B* is a subvocal and labial; *a* is a vocal, having its second elementary sound; *r* is a subvocal and palatal; *k* is an aspirate and palatal; and the word means the rind of a tree, or to bark as a dog.

T. Will you now analyze the word *reprint*?

S. *Reprint* is a derivative word, and dissyllable, composed of *print*, the root, and *re*, the prefix, and accented on the second syllable. R ē - p r i n t'. *R* is a subvocal and palatal; *e* is a vocal, unaccented; *p* is an aspirate and labial; *r* is a subvocal and palatal; *i* is a vocal under accent, and has its second elementary sound; *n* is a subvocal and palatal; *t* is an aspirate and palatal; and the word means to print again.

T. Analyze *distrustful*.

S. *Distrustful* is a derivative word, and a trisyllable, composed of *trust*, the root, *dis*, a prefix, and *ful*, a suffix, having the accent on the second syllable. Dis - trust' - ful. *D* is a subvocal and palatal; *i* is a vocal unaccented; *s* is an aspirate and dental; *t* is an aspirate and palatal; *r* is a subvocal and palatal; *u* is a vocal under accent, and has its second elementary sound; *s* is an aspirate and dental; *t* is an aspirate and palatal; *f* is an aspirate and labial; *u* is a vocal unaccented, but has its third elementary sound; *l* is a subvocal and palatal; and the word means suspicious, not having confidence in.

* If a distinction is made in the utterance of *r*, it will be rough or trilled before a vocal, and smooth after it.

EXPLANATIONS.

The mode of defining in this book is based on the same principle, that is carried out in all school dictionaries; and so far as correct, abstract definitions are concerned, is substantially the same.

By an abstract definition, we mean such an one, as imparts the signification of a word, in itself considered, irrespective of its applications, or uses. Thus, Dr. Webster defines congruence, coincidence, harmony, stipulation, and covenant, by the same word, *agreement*, which is a correct definition of each of the above words, when taken independently of the sense, in which they severally imply *agreement*. It is, therefore, an abstract definition. Dr. Webster says, "In school dictionaries, we must necessarily omit subordinate senses, and particular uses." Accordingly we find by computation, he has, in his school dictionary, defined about 9,000 words, by one, or by two others of synonymous import, all of which are abstract definitions. Walker has defined about 11,000 in the same manner, and Johnson 8,000.

When the best abstract definition is learned, the child will readily perceive the different applications of such words wherever he sees, or reads them in their proper connection with others. Thus, *acuteness* is defined by *sharpness*, without specifying in what it consists, or to what it applies, whether the sharpness of a knife, of vinegar, of pain, or perception. But when the scholar reads of the acuteness of a man's perception, the acuteness of sounds, or the acuteness of the pain in his tooth, he instantly perceives the particular sense in which *acuteness*, in each case, implies *sharpness*.

The knowledge of words, like all other knowledge, can be acquired perfectly, in no way, except by a successive and gradual advancement, step by step, from the first plain and literal signification, up to the figurative senses, and varied applications.

This is the way by which the ablest philologists have attained all their critical knowledge of this, or any other language in which they may have been versed.

ALPHABET.

Roman Letters.

a A
b B
c C
d D
e E
f F
g G
h H
i I
j J
k K
l L
m M
n N
o O
p P
q Q
r R
s S
t T
u U
v V
w W
x X
y Y
z Z

&

Italic.

a A
b B
c C
d D
e E
f F
g G
h H
i I
j J
k K
l L
m M
n N
o O
p P
q Q
r R
s S
t T
u U
v V
w W
x X
y Y
z Z

&

Names of Letters.

a
be
ce
de
e
ef
ge
he, or aytch
i
ja
ka
cl
em
en
o
pe
cu
ar
es
te
u
ve
double u
eks
wi, or ye
ze
and

Double Letters.

ff, fl, fl, fi, ffi, ff, fl, fl, fi, ffi.

LESSON 1.

so	no	hä	we	my	tö	of	is
go	ho	me	ye	fy	am	if	as
lo	he	be	by	dö	an	it	us

LESSON 2.

at	or	up	dö	if	as	me	am
ax	in	oh	by	ye	tö	us	it
ox	on	äh	we	my	is	of	I

LESSON 3.

My ox is up.	It is an ax.	Do we go in ?
Lo ! so he is.	I go to it.	No ; we go on.
He is by me.	Go on by me.	We do, as ye do.
He is to go.	Go ye to it.	If it be so, do it.

LESSON 4.

bat	hat	bin	pin	box	ean	pan
eat	mat	din	sin	eox	dan	ran
fat	rat	fin	tin	fox	fan	tan
gat	sat	gin	win	pop	man	van

LESSON 5.

bot	hot	not	den	pen	bet	met
eot	jot	pot	fen	ken	get	net
got	lot	rot	hen	ten	het	set
dot	mot	sot	men	wen	let	wet

LESSON 6.

fix	dun	pun	bit	lit	bon	bad
mix	fun	run	cit	pit	eon	dad
pix	gun	sun	fit	sit	non	gad
six	nun	tun	hit	wit	ton	had

LESSON 7.

lad	dam	dab	eob	bed	nod	eub
mad	ham	eab	mob	fed	pod	hub
pad	jam	gab	rob	led	rod	nub
sad	yam	nab	sob	red	sod	rub

LESSON 8.

see	rum	dum	but	dip	pip	fop
ode	mum	gum	cut	hip	rip	hop
ape	and	hum	hut	lip	sip	lop
new	has	sum	nut	nip	tip	mop

LESSON 9.

roe	bud	bid	lid	bib	eap	map
sop	eud	did	mid	fib	gap	nap
top	mud	hid	rid	nib	hap	rap
eop	rud	kid	rim	rib	lap	sap

LESSON 10.

bag	jag	sag	beg	big	jig	bug
eag	lag	tag	keg	dig	pig	dug
fag	nag	wag	leg	fig	rig	hug
gag	rag	hag	peg	gig	wig	jug

LESSON 11.

lug	dim	bur	eup	bog	tax	ban
mug	him	eur	sup	dog	wax	eam
rug	gem	neb	fob	fog	pat	apt
tug	hem	web	odd	log	vat	add

LESSON 12.

bär	tär	ärk	änt	daw	saw	was
ear	mar	arm	are	jaw	paw	war
far	par	art	ask	law	raw	wan
jar	tar	aft	are	maw	caw	wad

LESSON 13.

bow	dew	jew	low	ace	old	bee
cow	few	pew	row	age	ore	fee
how	hew	yew	mow	ale	she	the

Do not get my pen.

You can not use it.

My pen is a new one.

Go and put it in the box.

Who has my new key?

Ann put it on the bed.

It is the key to my box.

You may go and get it

LESSON 14.

bāke	rāke	eāve	pāve	bōld	hōld
eake	sake	gave	rave	eold	mold
lake	take	lave	save	fold	sold
make	wake	nave	wave	gold	told

LESSON 15.

mīce	hīde	eōde	dōte	bāle	māle
nice	ride	modo	lote	gale	pale
rice	side	node	mote	dale	sale
vice	wide	rode	note	hale	vale

LESSON 16.

dāce	pāce	māde	gāge	eāme	sāme
face	race	wade	page	fame	tame
lace	fade	eade	rage	lame	bane
mace	lade	eage	sage	name	eane

LESSON 17.

lāne	dīme	tīne	dīve	dīke	mīle
mane	lime	vine	hive	like	vile
pane	time	wine	five	pike	wile
sane	sine	mine	rive	pile	file

LESSON 18.

bīnd	mīnd	bīte	hōle	hōne	bōlt
find	rind	kite	mole	bone	eolt
kind	nine	mite	pole	lone	dolt
hind	pine	site	sole	zone	jolt

LESSON 19.

eāpe	bōre	sōre	lōpe	gāze	nōse
nape	eore	tore	mope	haze	hose
tape	fore	wore	rope	mase	rose
sate	more	eoke	bode	wane	goes

ery	shy	fly	bay	may	boy
dry	thy	ply	day	nay	eoy
fry	sky	sly	fay	pay	toy

LESSON 20.

blot	chip	bend	sand	pink	bent
elot	ship	lend	band	kink	cent
plot	whip	mend	hand	link	dent
bled	elip	rend	land	mink	lent
fled	flip	send	rand	sink	vent
aled	slip	tend	bang	wink	went

LESSON 21.

erum	milk	bank	bill	mill	duck
drum	silk	hank	dill	pill	luck
grum	gilt	lank	fill	rill	tuck
brim	hilt	rank	hill	sill	dusk
grim	milt	sank	gill	till	husk
trim	wilt	tank	kill	will	tusk

LESSON 22.

eamp	bump	curl	eash	best	bung
damp	hump	furl	dash	lest	hung
lamp	jump	hurl	gash	rest	rung
ramp	lump	elap	lash	test	sung
samp	mump	flap	rash	vest	hang
vamp	pump	slap	sash	wes ^t	rang

LESSON 23.

kick	dock	back	dust	brag	belt
lick	hock	hack	gust	erag	felt
nick	lock	lack	just	drag	melt
pick	mock	pack	lust	fact	pelt
sick	sock	rack	must	paet	fist
tick	rock	sack	rust	taet	mist

LESSON 24.

bond	erop	elod	tort	spun	drub
fond	drop	plod	eost	stun	grub
pond	prop	shod	lost	shun	club
gong	stop	trod	tost	plum	snub
frog	loss	shop	eork	turk	turf

LESSON 25.

eärt	eäst	bärk	bärd	bäss	lärd
dart	fast	dark	eard	lass	spar
hart	last	hark	hard	mass	star
mart	mast	lark	yard	pass	sear
part	past	mark	barm	hasp	haft
tart	vast	park	harm	rasp	raft

LESSON 26.

ball	tall	bawl	buff	bell	eull
eall	wall	yawl	euff	cell	dull
fall	bald	dawn	huff	fell	gull
hall	ward	lawn	muff	dell	hull
mall	draw	yawn	puff	tell	lull
pall	flaw	laud	ruff	well	null

LESSON 27.

boøk	deem	hålt	eool	förd	büşh
eook	seem	salt	coop	fort	push
hook	teem	wart	loop	port	pull
look	leek	wasp	food	torn	full
nook	seek	wash	mood	worn	puss
took	week	wand	rood	pore	put

LESSON 28.

eove	doom	reek	dēal	bēam	bēat
hove	loom	meek	heal	ream	feat
rove	room	feel	meal	seam	heat
wove	boon	heel	seal	team	meat
roll	moon	peel	veal	lean	neat
boll	noon	reel	zeal	mean	seat

LESSON 29.

No one can tell how long he may live.

Sin will lead us to pain and woe.

A bad life makes a bad end.

Love that which is good and shun vice.

Help such as need help and be kind.

God will bless those who are kind to the poor.

LESSON 30.

brāve	brāke	brōke	drōve	brāin	blāze
grave	flake	choke	grōve	drain	glaze
shave	spake	spoke	stove	grain	brazе
blade	brace	shore	globe	train	eraze
shade	grace	snore	prose	chain	graze
trade	place	store	those	slain	snake

LESSON 31.

slack	batch	flank	bound	bōast	brīde
stack	each	erank	found	toast	chide
block	latch	drank	pound	each	bribe
elock	patch	thank	sound	bloat	tribe
erock	flash	prank	brown	shorn	prime
frock	trash	chank	frown	sworn	swine

LESSON 32.

grind	grist	pāse	brāss	noise	bleat
quire	whist	farce	grass	poise	eleat
spire	whisk	barge	class	spoil	treat
sheer	quern	ealve	draft	thorn	eluck
queer	stern	halve	graft	torch	pluck
sneer	sperrn	salve	shaft	storm	truck

LESSON 33.

erape	baste	blush	blame	chill	spell
grape	haste	plush	flame	drill	dwel
shape	paste	brush	shame	frill	shell
plate	taste	stand	erane	quill	brine
slate	waste	brand	plane	spill	shine
state	grate	grand	frame	still	thine

LESSON 34.

Rise with the sun. Put on your clothes and wash your face clean. Brush your teeth and comb your hair. Get your task well and go to school in time. Do not play by the way. Do as you are told and you will be a good child.

Good boys and girls love to learn their books.

LESSON 35.

bu' bo	di' al	di' et	la' dy	bo' ny
he ro	ri al	po et	la zy	ho ly
so lo	vi al	po em	ha zy	to ry
ty ro	ri ot	ru in	ma zy	po sy
pi ea	bi as	du el	na vy	ro sy
so fa	re al	li on	za ny	po ny

LESSON 36.

li' ar	ev' er	hīt' er	pa' per	let' ter
ci der	nev er	pip er	ta per	fet ter
rīd er	lep er	vi per	la ver	fes ter
bri er	giv er	fif er	ea per	sil ver
eri er	riv er	mi ter	pa cer	eut ter
pri or	liv er	til er	ra cer	eut ler

LESSON 37.

cru' el	mat' in	gun' ner	dal' ly	sor' ry
gru el	lat in	gut ter	ral ly	jol ly
lev el	sat in	pet ty	sal ly	fol ly
reb el	eab in	pen ny	tal ly	sul ly
lim it	rā zor	hil ly	hand y	sun ny
piv ot	slāt er	sil ly	sand y	fun ny

LESSON 38.

dol' lar	eom' ie	at' om	band' y	a go'
sol der	eol ie	at tie	ean dy	a bode
hop per	ton ie	pan ie	dan dy	a lone
prop er	top ie	mim ie	till er	a side
rob in	frol ie	civ ie	tin der	a like
bob bin	trop ie	rus tie	sis ter	a live

LESSON 39.

eob' web	pan' eake	fish' hook	pōst' age
eow pen	bed post'	snow ball	in-stand
pop gun	bed room	blue bīrd	bean pole
eat nip	eow ship	band box	silk wōrm
sun set	tea-cup	play day	play mate
sun rise	tea pot	foot ball	fire fly

LESSON 40.

bat' ter	bid' den	sex' ton	dow' er
lat ter	hid den	pen non	pow er
pat ter	mad den	ven om	tow er
tat ter	sad den	ser mon	low er
flat ter	red den	ean ton	bow er
seat ter	trod den	pis ton	flow, er

LESSON 41.

help' er	tim' ber	be side'	con tent'
wel ter	lim ber	be tide	re lent
ren der	sim per	de ride	re pent
gen der	tin der	a bid e	in vent
ten der	hin der	e lide	in dent
slen der	gin ger	pro vide	in tent

LESSON 42.

rack' et	wax' en	fret' ful	melt' ed
jack et	flax en	fault ful	pelt ed
pack et	deep en	hurt ful	belt ed
lock et	fresh en	sin ful	brand ed
rock et	sick en	help ful	hunt ed
sock et	short en	man ful	lift ed

LESSON 43.

boy' ish	nice' ly	un kind'	mis date'
coy ish	wise ly	un ripe	mis rate
cool ish	neat ly	un well	mis rule
salt ish	time ly	un safe	dis like
sick ish	kind ly	un true	dis robe
dusk ish	year ly	un hurt	dis use

LESSON 44.

Who is he that scorns to do or say anything that is mean and vulgar? , I will tell you who he is: he is the manly scholar.

Show me a girl who is neat and tidy, and I will show you one who does credit to herself, to her mother, and the school she attends.

LESSON 45.

lie' tor	bev' el	wag' on	de' cent
in ner	bez el	gal lon	re cent
ten or	ves sel	mes lin	lu cent
tes ter	ken nel	wel kin	tu mor
ves per	dor sal	bod kin	ru mor
set ter	gos pel	eof fin	tre mor

LESSON 46.

ax' is	dox' y	a bet'	na' tion
ten nis	lob by	be get	ra tion
ean dor	lev y	ea det	sta tion
elam or	bev y	be gan	mo tion
eur ry	vest ry	se dan	no tion
hur ry	test y	di van	lo tion

LESSON 47.

as sort'	be hest'	as sist'	bal loon'
es cort	in fest	de sist	gal loon
de tort	de test	in sist	bab oon
re tort	mo lest	at tire	lam poon
ex tort	ar rest	en tire	mon soon
dis tort	at test	re tire	fes toon

LESSON 48.

af' flux	drop' sy	fol' low	bil' low
ef flux	gip sy	hol low	pil low
in flux	tip sy	bor row	wil low
eon flux	drēar y	mor row	win dow
eon vex	wea ry	sor row	win now
vor tex	que ry	wid ow	tal low

LESSON 49.

o me' ga	no' ti fy	ra' di us	in' di go
är ma da	pu ri fy	ra pi er	in fa my
ea na ry	lu na cy	jo vi al	in ju ry
po ta to	pi ra cy	la bi al	eu ra cy
te de um	no ta ry	me ni al	mu ti ny
de ni al	vo ta ry	pe ri od	re al ly

LESSON 50.

al' so	al' bum	eon' text	eon' sort
ad verb	al pha	erotch et_	dor ie
ab bess	ban nock	com ma	dig it
ab scess	bär gain	eäse ment	dig ger -
aet or	chat tel	ci pher	drug gist
aet ress	elas sie	check er	dutch ess

LESSON 51.

dex tral	flee' cy	fär' thing	gran' ite
east ern	fri day	freck le	greed y
ei ther	froz en	fis sile	gip sy
en sign	feed er	fore taste	has sock
e paet	feel ing	fäu dal	log ie
e poeh	fur ther	ga ble	lodg ing

LESSON 52.

lend' er	mis' sive	ros' trum	sea' son
lem ma	nos trum	rail ing	speak er
lev ee	nap py	read ing	nei ther
mön day	nes tle	rea son	se eant
mean ing	pam phlet	soph ist	speed y
meet ing	pick le	sun day	se quin

LESSON 53.

ship' ping	trap' ping	trea' ele	wind' ing
stig ma	traet ile	trib une	writ ing
syn od	thurs day	vol ly	whif fle
sen ate	tues day	vest al	whith er
ton sil	teach er	vis ta	whisk er
tor rent	trea son	heal ing	wheth er

LESSON 54.

'an neal'	a loud'	be tween'	hal loo'
ar rear	a round	be times	my self
a möur	a wake	be cause	pa rade
a way	a woke	be lace	po made
a breast	ae poil	en dear	pa röl
är eade	a loof	es quire	pa tröl

Verba.

Verba.

Things known.

LESSON 55.

ärm' let	bap' tist	eos' tive	fres' eo
at las	bar ren	där ling	fene er
ad die	etut ter	dent ist	fend er
bump er	elev er	dex ter	fif ty
busk in	chärg er	flat ly	fin ny
bed lam	chär nel	flex ure	fish er

LESSON 56.

flint' y	flor' ence	gen' der	gam' ut
flur ry	flor in	gris zle	hund red
flus ter	fae tor	gran ule	härd y
frus trum	fat ling	gog gle	in got
friz zle	ger man	gog ling	in dex
fun gus	gär gle	grap ple	jug gle

LESSON 57.

jest' er	land' ing	nurs' ling	pes' tle
kid nap	lan tern	nest ling	pil grim
lim bo	min now	netw er	ren ard
lin den	men sal	pet al	sen na
lisp er	min im	pen nant	sex tant
lam mas	mum my	pur ple	seut tle

LESSON 58.

seet' or	six' ty	trib' ute	trick' le
sev en	smug gle	ten ant	tär get
shil ling	spell ing	tem pest	west ern
shuf fle	shut ter	twen ty	whis per
stin gy	stub ble	thun der	whit tle
sing er	sup ple	tick le	win ter

LESSON 59.

a' pril	e' rä	ge' nus	pa' thos
eli max	e ther	gra vy	pört al
ea dence	fil ings	mo dish	pul pit
da tive	flo rist	mo tive	re bus
de fat	fu mid	mu cid	ra ven
be ing	dür ing	la bel	slid er

LESSON 60.

trí ad	sax' on	em' press	for' ty
wel fare	ed dy	es sence	ob long
drä ma	eld est	shut tle	wed ding
ve nal	in land	rud der	vas sal
six teen	to pas	jug gle	scräp er
sur name	fore top	ver diet	o vert

LESSON 61.

i' tem	drag' on	pas' sive	ab' bot
nine ty	hav ing	pas tern	hee tor
the sis	song ster	rath er	cap tor
quo rum	mon ster	smat ter	vie tor
strä tum	wan ton	lam bent	bick er
flab by	prov ince	jal ap	proe tor

LESSON 62.

base' ness	därk' ness	pale' ness	kind' ness
dry ness	mad ness	same ness	lone ness
low ness	fond ness	meek ness	bold ness
mild ness	loud ness	near ness	slow ness
rude ness	dull ness	ripe ness	blue ness
här' ness	fine ness	shy ness	härđ ness

LESSON 63.

sad' ness	clear' ness	dīn' ing	pāus' ing
fat ness	neat ness	prūn ing	rāis ing
soft ness	vile ness	dār ing	tēas ing
plain ness	sore ness	glār ing	pāv ing
sweet ness	sour ness	spār ing	dīv ing
cleas' ness	blind ness	fās ing	sāv ing

LESSON 64.

bud' ding	tan' ning	spit' ting	blot' ting
bed ding	gan ning	shop ping	spot ting
rub bing	pin ning	mat ting	hit ting
nod ding	run ning	bet ting	fit ting
sled ding	step ping	wet ting	sit ting
fan ning	hop ping	get ting	quit ting

LESSON 65.

coal	boil	bōth	eord	gout	māin
foal	coil	dōth	lord	lout	fain
goal	foil	loth	corn	pout	gain
loan	roil	post	horn	rout	pain
moan	soil	dōst	born	lour	rain
roam	toil	most	morn	sour	vain

LESSON 66.

clay	girl	talk	knee	stōw	dōve
play	gird	walk	tree	erow	lōve
slay	girt	ba/k	free	grow	mōve
dray	stir	eālm	THEe	show	lōse
gray	whir	bal/m	flee	snow	THEy
pray	sir	palm	glee	know	prēy

LESSON 67.

quick	paint	flare	'flout	breed	bread
thick	saint	glare	spout	ereed	dread
drunk	waist	snare	seout	speed	death
trunk	braid	spare	shout	steed	drēam
flock	faith	THEre	seour	sheet	cream
stock	staid	where	flour	fleet	gleam

LESSON 68.

hinge	blest	siege	eould	thīrd	fight
tinge	drest	grief	would	whirl	might
mince	tress	niece	stood	birth	sight
since	guess	piece	shook	shirt	light
hence	guest	THEse	grōpe	wōrld	night
pence	quest	sneak	seope	worth	wight

LESSON 69.

sneeze	Thence	eaught	dredge	thrōne
freeze	whence	taught	fledge	clothe
spleen	twelve	elause	shroud	prince
heaves	shelve	squall	lounge	bridge
grease	length	bought	spouse	corpse
three	drift	sought	house	spent

LESSON 70.

elog	high	twit	hast	ōath
eälf	nigh	whit	hath	sown
elan	twine	lisp	thun	mown
elam	type	wisp	knot	burn
eram	wäft	slid	punk	turn
erib	ward	skid	sunk	hälf

LESSON 71.

blake	blown	hatch	hunch	eling
trace	grows	match	punch	slink
træl	grown	gnash	slunk	swing
blain	quoth	slank	plump	swung
trast	blowth	shank	thump	elung
bathe	growth	spank	brunt	grunt

LESSON 72.

poach	pouch	greek	brood	brawl
chime	vouch	knead	whose	drawl
grime	prowl	sneak	shone	drawn
whine	mound	sweep	trōpe	spawn
while	drown	groom	prude	preach
style	seowl	troop	mānge	wreath

LESSON 73.

lodge	which	ohänt	wreath	whiff
podge	width	vault	street	fifth
serip	shred	eorse	wheeze	snuff
strip	depth	eorpse	leaves	stuff
pitch	check	quälm	wrong	truss
witch	wreck	squad	vōgue	trudge

LESSON 74.

wretch	quäint	tough	fought	trounce
french	strove	tōngue	sought	chrism
stench	traipse	rough	knock	breathe
breath	curse	eough	wäif	sheathe
sponge	swear	ought	weigh	neigh
knell	tröll	groat	whöm	miën

PART II.

MODE OF SPELLING AND DEFINING.

In the following spelling lessons, when there are but two columns, each word in the *first* one, is to be defined by its opposite one in the *second*, using the word *implies*, or such expression as would be applicable: thus, *fruition* (implies) *enjoyment*. If there are three columns, the word in the *first* is defined by the other two words standing opposite, in the *second* and *third* columns, thus: *lively* (implies) *active* or *brisk*.

The class will, therefore, study and spell ALL the words in each column, but *define* only those in the *first* column, according to the following examples. To the definition thus given in the *book*, the pupils will add what others they can; or the teacher may, and *ought* to exercise them, in giving examples of the *different senses* in which the word may properly be used.

EXAMPLES OF TWO COLUMNS.

gallantly	bravely		defraud	cheat
compound	mixture		disperse	scatter

Defined thus: *gallantly* (implies) *bravely*. A *compound* (implies a) *mixture*. To *defraud* (implies to) *cheat*. To *disperse* (implies to) *scatter*.

EXAMPLES OF THREE COLUMNS.

concise	brief	short		fissure	chasm	cleft
pallid	pale	wan		labor	toil	work

Defined thus: *concise* (implies) *brief* or *short*. *Pallid* (implies) *pale* or *wan*. A *fissure* (implies a) *chasm* or *cleft*. To *labor* (implies to) *toil* or *work*.

A strict adherence to this method of defining will be of inestimable importance to the learner.

In defining adjectives and adverbs, the scholar may say *implies*. In defining nouns, *implies*, or *implies a*, *the*, or *an*. But in defining verbs, *implies to*; or he may substitute such other *terms* as his teacher thinks most applicable in the case.

No pains should be spared on the part of the teacher, to induce the pupils to be faithful in acquiring a knowledge of the signification of such words as they are learning to spell.

By words, written or spoken, they are to communicate their thoughts to others, and comprehend what others wish to communicate to them.

REMARK.

Every child in his course of instruction in primary schools, is required to spell the *tables of words* in his book, *many* times over; and it is scarcely *possible* he should be exercised *each time* according to the method here proposed, without distinctly acquiring one or more of the prominent, leading significations of a great majority of the words. And we think it cannot be shown, that such a course would not lay the EARLIEST and the BEST foundation the age of the scholar *will admit*, to become well versed in a knowledge of the English language.

Much, however, will depend on the fidelity of the teacher, in carrying out the *mode* of defining, as laid down on the foregoing page.

SECTION I.

ALWAYS define the first column by the second, but *never* define the second by the first. See page 30th.

Nouns.		Nouns.		Nouns.	
beak	bill	härm	hurt	flame	blaze
brim	edge	hide	skin	guile	eräft
bile	gall	heap	pile	sol	sun
brute	beast	jest	joke	van	frönt
bush	shrub	lunge	thrust	pest	plague
boon	gift	křrk	church	stäff	eane
boss	knob	lad	boy	pace	step
coast	shore	loop	noose	pause	stop
cowl	hood	lout	clown	lawn	plain
dread	fear	maize	corn	spell	chärm
flesh	meat	noun	name	speed	haste
flaw	crack	pawn	pledge	spine	thorn
fib	lie	peak	point	tube	pipe
fume	smoke	tine	prong	stall	stand
glee	joy	quest	search	blow	stroke
glebe	soil	bärk	rind	shore	prop
sack	bag	space	room	throng	crowd
bulk	size	eave	den	slug	drone

Verbs.		Verbs.		Adjectives.	
blink	wink	plunge	dive	bland	mild
doze	drowse	purge	cleanse	blank	white
fetch	bring	press	squeeze	bleak	cold
finch	shrink	quash	crush	big	large
float	swim	querl	coil	broad	wide
ford	wade	rap	knock	chaste	pure
flop	flap	rear	raise	crude	raw
frisk	skip	rent	lease	fain	glad
flag	droop	rinse	wash	fleet	swift
gaze	stare	reign	rule	harsh	rough
grieve	mourn	rub	wipe	null	void
gripe	pinch	skate	slide	prime	first
halt	stop	shift	change	pert	brisk
heed	mind	singe	seorch	snug	close
hail	call	shut	close	vast	great
leap	jump	test	try	brief	short
jade	tire	smut	black	calm	still
kink	twist	snarl	growl	lax	loose
lade	load	slake	quench	sour	tart
leer	squint	slay	kill	sleek	smooth
lend	loan	smite	strike	sheen	bright
miss	fail	streak	stripe	sear	dry
chat	talk	sup	sip	queer	drill
cede	yield	twirl	whirl	sage	wise
champ	chew	veer	turn	terse	neat
hum	buzz	vend	sell	green	fresh
hush	still	warp	twist	grim	fierce
leave	quit	wrap	fold	scarce	rare
plight	pledge	wield	sway	sham	false
whoop	shout	woo	court	sharp	keen
boom	swell	blight	blast	smart	quick
erimp	curl	erave	beg	spare	lean
flay	skin	jerk	twitch	twain	two
guido	lead	stir	move	spruce	trim
dip	plunge	slant	slope	gaunt	thin
brawl	seal	blare	roar	blear	sore

	Nouns.			Verbs.		
äre	ärch	curve	bounce	leap	spring	
bläst	gust	puff	elinch	gräsp	seize	
beach	strand	shore	sereak	ereak	squeak	
bränch	bough	limb	deem	think	judge	
fen	bog	märsh	drag	draw	haul	
eramp	erick	spasm	drench	wet	soak	
erest	tuft	plume	delve	grub	dig	
chit	shoot	sprout	fuse	smelt	melt	
sod	elod	turf	fadge	fay	fit	
fang	tusk	tooth	flirt	throw	toss	
feat	deed	aet	glide	slide	slip	
fosse	moat	ditch	gull	dupe	trick	
fun	sport	play	frizz	erisp	eurl	
gärb	dress	elotnes	fling	eäst	send	
globe	sphere	ball	hurl	sling	fling	
haze	fog	mist	jeer	flout	seoff	
need	lack	want	mash	smash	crush	

päth	road	way	plod	drudge	toil	
sprig	shoot	twig	rive	eleave	split	
spume	froth	foam	soar	mount	rise	
skein	hank	knot	sereech	seream	shriek	
blur	blot	staen	seek	search	hunt	
knag	knot	peg	väunt	boast	brag	
chärge	trust	eare	drub	thrash	beat	
mäss	lump	heap	seore	notch	märk	
awe	dread	fear	rid	free	elcar	
turn	change	shift	goad	spur	prick	
wand	rod	stick	stew	seethe	boil	
eräft	ärt	trade	knock	beat	strike	
shrine	case	box	cloy	fill	glut	
site	seat	place	hoist	raise	lift	
tach	catch	loop	erouch	eringe	stoop	
serap	piece	pärt	wrench	wrest	twist	
booth	tent	stall	trim	dress	shave	
knot	tie	bond	fleer	mock	jeer	
leak	crack	hole	knab	seize	bite	

SECTION II.

Nouns.		Nouns.		Parts of the human body.
babe	in' fant	rage	fu' ry	
bärd	po et	soul	spir it	ärm
bet	wa ger	shoal	shal low	bone
beeves	eat tle	splint	splint er	back
coin	mön ey	sire	fä ther	brow
çöte	sheep fold	ton	fas. ion	bräin
copse	brush wood	trice	in stant	breast
crib	män ger	trump	trump et	chin
dearth	fam ine	vest	jack et	cheek
frill	ruf fle	wörth	val ue	ear
gauge	meas ure	zest	rel ish	eye
grot	eav ern	bale	pack age	fist
höst	är my	bunch	elus ter	foot
hue	eöl or	kin	kin dred	head
hilt	hand le	chänce	for tune	hand
hose	stock ing	cloak	man tle	hip

leave	li' cense	päss	pas' sage	joint
lunch	lunch eön	realm	king dom	jaw
mount	mount ain	shed	hov el	knee
märt	märk et	shade	snad ow	leg
mēad	mead ow	strife	eon test	lungs
morn	morn ing	trill	qua ver	mouth
one	u nit	dawn	day spring	neck
orts	ref use	debt	deb it	nose
reins	kid neys	shield	buck ler	vein
gift	pres ent	eove	in let	ribs
gulf	a byss'	bit	mor sel	shin
çause	rea' son	robe	gär ment	skin
churl	rus tie	stroll	ram ble	spine
seum	ref use	nymph	god dess	scalp
serap	frag ment	scribe	writ er	toe
scheme	proj ect	tank	cis tern	thumb
spine	back bone	mäsk	vis or	töngue
brawl	quar rel	wräth	an ger	throat
woof	text ure	wish	de sire	waist

Nouns.		Nouns.		Persons and occupations.
as cent-	rise	wa' ges	hire	
a mount	sum	fi nis	end	bärb' er
be lief	faith	frae tion	pärt	bra sier
ea recr	course	fri ar	mönk	coop er
eo quette	jilt	ful erum	prop	eoll ier
es eape	flight	flam beau	torch	chand ler
in trigue	plot	ge nus	eläas	elöth ier
mo rass	märsh	gul let	throat	dra per
men' ace	threat	hur dle	erate	färm er
an them	hymn	kern el	seed	gla zier
ban quet	feast	mon äreh	king	gro cer
bagn io	bäth	muz zle	mouth	huck ster
be som	broom	op tion	choice	hat ter
bor der	edge	pig my	dwärf	join er
brisk et	breast	pig ment	paint	lim ner
big ness	size	pör tion	pärt	ma son
bun dle	roll	pros peet	view	mīn er
<hr/>				
bur' den	load	pur' view	seope	mill' er
bob bin	spool	rā dix	root	mer chant
eon taet	touch	rai ment	elotnes	naīl er
eord age	ropes	rab ble	mob	paint er
eöv ey-	brood	sig nal	sign	pot ter
eut purse	thief	seign ior	lord	saw yer
cy eloid	curve	seru toir	desk	sad dler
cyg net	swan	su et	fat	shep herd
nar rows	straits	spel ter	zine	tin ner
sen night	week	stream let	rill	tan ner
sew er	drain	text ure	web	tai lor
si lex	flint	to ken	sign	tink er
stat ute	law	vision	sight	weav er
stat ure	height	ob it	death	play er
teab bard	sheath	fā eon	haw k	plead er
pat time	sport	grap ple	hook	rig ger
blem ish	seär	eöm fort	ease	frām er
aīd ance	help	vert ex	top	spin ster
broad ness	width	sig net	seal	print er

Verbs		Verbs.		Things known.
hob' ble	limp	shud' der	quake	bread
jog gle	shake	shriv el	shrink	beef
num ber	count	squan der	waste	broth
pam per	glut	strag gle	stroll	beer
pon der	muse	sun der	pärt	bowl
pur chase	buy	swad dle	swathe	eake
riv et	elinch	tan" gle	snärl	cheese
ri fle	rob	with er	fade	cream
seru ple	doubt	be smear'	daub	fish
am ble	pace	eon cede	yield	fork
blos som	bloom	eon frönt	face	food
ea per	skip	eon fide	trust	ham
cen sure	blame	eon ceive	think	hash
chuck le	läugh]	eon struet	build	knife
elam ber	climb	eon mend	praise	milk
eöz en	cheat'	de mänd	elaim	meat
des tine	dóom	de fray	pay	pork

doub' le	fold	de terge'	cleanse	plate
fam ish	stärve	en tico	tempt	rusk
hud dle	crowd	en gage	pledge	söup
trav erse	cross	ex pend	spend	spoon
tort ure	rack	ex tend	reach	salt
im brown'	tan	e vince	pröve.	stärch
in vest	clothe	im plead	sue	straw
in eline	lean	red' den	blush	tea
in fect	taint	eob ble	botch	toast
in struet	teach	eav il	eärp	veal
pe ruse	read	en vy	grudge	wher
per mit	let	strug gle	strive	whip
pur loin	steal	qui et	lull	pie
re spire	breathe	dis like'	hate	tart
at tempt	try	mis take	err	bran
ran' sack	search	per form	dö	tripe
a void'	shun	eau' tion	warn	eggs
eon trive	scheme	whit en	bleach	fat
dis daín	seorn	be witch'	charm	lard

Verbs.		Adjectives.		Species of plants.
sa lute' -	greet	ab' jeet,	mean	
dif fuse -	spread	ar id -	dry	bälm.
be deck	deck,	az ure -	blue	bean
eon demn -	doom	au burn	brown	beet
pre tend	feign	cer tain	sure	brake.
fright' en	seare	eal lous.	hård	eress
här vest	reap	churl ish	rude	dill
i dle -	lounge,	du al	twö.	dock
lan guish	pine	filth y	foul	fern
mar ry	wed	frig id	cold	flag
men tion -	name	griz zle.	gray	flax
si lence	still	lär board	left	fitch
sum mon	cite -	lu cid	bright	gourd
tar ry.	wait	mea ger	lean	hemp
val ue	prize	mi nor	less	hops
wan der	stray	nov el	new	kale
stag ger	reel	mer ry	gay	mint
rid dle	sift	erook ed	bent	squash

READING LESSON.

God made the sun and the moon. And he made all the stars in the sky.

God made the sea and the dry land. The tall oak of the hill, and the low shrub of the vale are his work.

He sends the rain and the dew. The heat and the cold come from him.

Now he bids the tree put on its green leaf. But soon he will send the snow and ice. Then the leaf will fall, and the tree be left bare.

All things that move on the land, or fly in the air, and all that swim in the sea, have life from God.

He gives to all their food; and at his word all must die. God made all men, and all things.

He made the poor man, as well as the rich man. He made the dark man, as well as the fair man.

All should love God and do his will.

Verbs.		Adjectives.		Trees and their fruit
at tire'	dress	oe' tave	eight	
as cend	rise	pet ty	small	date
as sess	tax	poign ant	shärp	fig
a dapt	fit	pro lix'	long	lime
be queath	will	rab' id	mad	plum
be rate	seold	rap id	swift	slöe
com pel	force	rag ged	rough	peach
com pound	mix	sa ble	därk	pear
dis till	drop	seär let	red	quince
in flate	swell	skit tish	shy	Trees.
re strain	check	sim ple	plain	ash
em brace	eläsp	tär dy	slow	beech
bär' ter	trade	ti dy	neat	bÿrch
bal lot	vote	to tal	whole	eork
ban quet	feast	eor reet'	right	elm
sa tiate	eloy	im mense	väst	fÿr
tram ple	tread	su- cinet	brief	höl'm
				Names.
slum' ber	sleep	se rene'	eäl'm	moss
min ute	note	ob tuse	blunt	pink
plun der	rob	loy' al	liege	rush
bat ter	bruise	slen der	slim	reed
re pair'	mend	dee ade	ten	rue
re pose	rest	in ane'	void	sage
re press	crush	a eute	shärp	sedge
de coet	boil	bru nette	brown	tares
ru' in	wreck	com paet	dense	thyme
de ceive'	dupe	ex empt	free	grain
re gret	rue	de funet	dead	corn
ap pear	seem	dis ereet	wise	oats
be dash	wet	hu mane	kind	rye
en twine	twist	mi nute	small	wheat
u nite	join	pro found	deep	peas
per fume	scent	re plete	full	beans
trun' dle	röll	ro bust	strong	rice
tum ble	fäll	se eure	safe	grapes
trump et	sound	re miss	slack	

SECTION III.

	Verbs.		Words of opposite meaning.	
as sist'	aid	help	life	death
be hold	view	see	light	dark
be stow	give	grant	left	right
be wail	wail	moan	more	less
com pel	drive	force	meet	part
con vert	change	turn	north	south
de spoil	strip	rob	old	new
im merse	whelm	plunge	pain	ease
in fleet	bend	crook	praise	blame
la ment	mourn	grieve	prow	stern
pro pel	push	drive	push	pull
pro cure	gain	get	rich	poor
re tain	hold	keep	rise	fall
buff' et	box	beat	rear	front
col or	stain	dye	right	wrong

cow' er	erouch	stoop	salt	fresh
crip ple	maim	lame	sit	stand
grov el	erawl	creep	sick	well
hee tor	tease	vex	sink	swim
min' gle	blend	mix	slow	fast
pi lot	guide	steer	soon	late
pil fer	filch	steal	some	none
seat ter	strew	sow	smile	frown
tow er	soar	rise	smooth	rough
mod el	form	mold	strong	weak
fet ter	chain	bind	short	tall
jock ey	trick	cheat	sew	rip
la bor	toil	work	tame	wild
har row	break	tear	thick	thin
ram ble	roam	receive	thaw	freeze
sharp en	edge	point	up	down
in cite	rouse	move	wake	sleep
be foul	daub	soil	whole	part
in quire	ask	seek	yes	no

	Nouns.		Materials for building.	Small Quadrupeds.
bal' lad	lay	song		
bil low	surge	wave	boards	eat
ea price'	freak	whim	bricks	eub
dam' sel	läss	g'rl	brads	hare
fig ure	form	shāpe	tacks	kid
fis sure	chasm	eleft	gläss	lamb
fount ain	fount	spring	joists	lynx
g'rd le	belt	sash	läths	mink
im post	töll	tax	lime	mouse
leav en	bärm	yeast	nails	mole
mis chief	härm	hurt	planks	pig
mär gin	verge	brink	plates	pup
of fice	chärge	trust	pins	puss
o dor	scent	smell	put' ty	rat
pow er	might	strength	posts	skunk
faul ing	fäult	lapse	sash	eolt
fan cy	taste	whim	sills	eälf

				Small and large.
fash' ion	form	shape	studs	
fair y	elf	fay	spikes	frog
for age	gräss	hay	stones	toad
erev ice	erack	eleft	serew	ea' vy
eof fer	chest	box	tile	eo ny
eri sis	change	turn	pan' els	civ et
eran ny	chink	erack	mold inge	rab bit
dam age	hurt	loss	bat ten	sa ble
glo ry	praise	fame	eäst inge	squir rel
lath er	foam	froth	blinds	wea sel
pat ent	gränt	deed	bra ces	bi son
set tle	seat	bench	hing es	bu gle
stan chion	post	prop	mor tar	la ma
let ter	type	märk	räft ers	li on
quo ta	share	pärt	säid ing	ot ter
mā nes	ghost	shade	shin gles	zer da
stop ple	spile	plug	sleep ers	ze bu
de gree'	step	eläss	tim ber	u rus
of fense	erime	sin	eäs ing	i bex

Nouns.			Adjectives.		
quar' rel	feud	broil	eoup' le	pair	twö
rus tie	elown	swain	e vil	ill	bad
rid dle	sereen	sieve	flae cid	lax	loose
rup ture	breach	break	flesh y	gröss	fat
spe cies	sort	kind	gloss y	smóOTH	bright
sor row	grief	woe	health y	halo	sound
slug gard	drone	mope	lim pid	elear	pure
spig ot	spile	peg	nim ble	quick	spry
va por	mist	fog	pal lid	wan	pale
val ley	dale	glen	qui et	eälm	still
vis age	phiz	face	si lent	mute	whist
ves tige	trace	märk	sol id	fïrm	härđ
mid dle	mid	midst	eon cise'	brief	short
to ken	sign	märk	ex pense	east	price
herb age	herbs	gräss	di reet	straight	right
pa rade'	pomp	show	to' tal	whole	all

READING LESSON.

THE wind is air in motion. You can feel the wind, and see how it makes the trees bend and the snow fly.

We could not breathe, nor live, if there were no air. The fire could not burn wood to keep us warm, if there were no air.

The birds could not fly, and ships could not sail, and the boys could not raise the kite.

• You could not hear me speak, nor hear the bell ring, nor hear one sound, if there were no air. There could be no fog, nor rain, no hail, nor snow, nor clouds, if there were no air.

You could not see the fine rainbow, nor the green grass. Are you not glad that God made the air?

God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man and beast.

Nouns.

an' gle
a qua
ärch er
bus ele
bed lam
blos som
bold ness
breth ren
brim stone
eär nage
eai tiff
cinet ure
eöm pass
eom pound
eor sair
eon fliet
cy ele

eor' ner
wa ter
bow man
tu mult
mad house
flow er
eour age
broth ers
sul phur
slaugh ter
vil lain
gärd le
cär euit
mixt ure
pi rate
eom bat
cär ele

Nouns.

älms' house
in gress
in mate
in stant
i ris
june tion
lär gess
laun dry
loo by
lug gage
lus ter
man sion
nag net
moist ness
mor sel
päs tor
pus tle

poor' house
en trance
lodg er
mo ment
rain bow
un ion
boun ty
wash room
lub ber
bag gage
bright ness
dwell ing
lode stone
damp ness
mouth ful
shep herd
pim ple

do' nor
duch y
des pot
er rand
flex ion
foi ble
fore eäst
fun nel
flu id
gal löws
se ton
deal er
nap kin
fa vor
räw ness
mär vel
ruf fian
wim ble
ad vent

giv' er
duke dom
ty rant
mes sage
bend ing
faäl ing
fore sight
tun nel
liq uid
gib bet
is sue
träd er
tow el
kind ness
erude ness
wön der
rob ber
gim let
eöm ing

pli' ers
pot tage
prow ess
quad rant
que ry
rack et
re gent
rel iet
rub bish
sab bath
seoff er
sci ence
sol stice
thick et
ses sion
si lence
sea port
sly ness
af fray'

pin' cers
por ridge
val or
quar ter
ques tion
clam or
rül er
wid ow
ru ins
sun day
seorn er
knowl edge
trop ic
for est
sit ting
still ness
här bor
eun ning
quar rel

Nouns.

Adjectives.

scrip' tures	bi' ble	ag' ile	ac' tive
sin ew	ten don	ae rid	pun gent
sī ren	mer maid	ār dent	fer vent
skep tie	doubt er	bale ful	wo ful
spon sor	sure ty	brill iant	shīn ing
ten sion	tight ness	bon ny	hand some
thresh old	door sill	ce rate	wax en
ton sure	shāv ing	caus tie	burn ing
tor por	numb ness	diz zy	gid dy
tru ant	i dler	dor mant	sleep ing
tran script	eop y	drear y	dis mal
treat ment	u sage	e ven	lev el
twee zers	nip pers	fac ile	ea sy
tu mor	swell ing	frag ile	brit tle
us tion	burn ing	fu tile	use less
vel lum	pārch ment	fla grant	glar ing
vest ure	gār ment	hor rid	shock ing

an' guent	oint' ment	jun' ior	young' er
ae cess	ap proach'	lān guid	droop ing
gue tion	ven due	la tent	hid den
ere dence	be lief	list less	heed less
in cense	per fume	mus ty	mold y
lee ture	dis course	nās ty	filth y
plaud it	ap plause	neu ter	nei ther
rel ies	re mains	no cent	hurt ful
sean dal	of fense	oft en	fre quent
za ny	buf foon	old en	ān cient
ad vice'	coun' sel	peace ful	qui et
ea bal	jun to	pet tish	fret ful
bou quet'	nose gay	sim ple	ārt less
de light	pleas ure	pli ant	lim ber
de fault	faul ure	quag gy	mīr y
ma chine	en gine	text ile	wōv en
ra vine	hol low	smut ty	dīrt y
me' ter	meas ure	shag gy	hair y
		top most	high est

Adjectives and Adverbs.

pi' ous	god' ly	a fär'	re mote'
päl try	trif ling	ab rupt	sud' den
pu ny	fee ble	a drift	a float
rue ful	dole ful	a thwart	a cross
rud dy	red dish	e reet	up' right
sel dom	rare ly	en eore	a gain'
serv ile	släv ish	gen teel	po lite
sil ly	fool ish	ob scene	un chaste
sleaz y	flim sy	ob lique	a slänt
shab by	rag ged	am' ple	läрге
ster ile	bar ren	speed y	hast' y
tab by	brin dled	fee bly	faint ly
hand y	read y	därk ish	dusk y
tac it	si lent	pri or	for mer
tep id	luke warm	tur bid	mud dy
test y	fret ful	neth er	low er
oil y	greas y	smärt ly	brisk ly

Verbs.

tim' id	fear' ful	al lege	af firm'
touch y	pee vish	an nex	af fix
wā ry	cau tious	an nounce	pro elaim
live ly	cheer ful	a bash	eon fuse
a droit'	dex trous	af frönt	of fend
a way	ab sent	ap peal	re fer
be neath	un der	ap pend	at tach
be yond	fur ther	as pire	de sire
di vine	god like	as sail	at tack
ex pert	skill ful	a väunt	be gone
for sooth	tru ly	be troth	es pouse
for lorn	hope less	be reave	de prive
in ert	slug gish	com bine	u nito
mo rōse	sul len	com mute	ex change
pa rōl	o ral	eon dense	com press
sub limē	loft y	eon cert	eon trive
dire' ful	dread ful	eon coet	di gest
dap ple	spot ted	at test	wit' ness
slack ly	loose ly		

Verbs.

eol late'	eom pare'
eon stringe	eon traet
de mean	be have
de fend	pro teet
de base	de grade
de throne	de pose
de file	pol lute
de hort	dis suade
de tain	with hold
e volve	un fold
en thrall	en slave
in trust	eon fide
en eroach	in trude
in hume	en tömb
in cense	en rage
in fer	de duce
im pugn	at tack

Verbs.

re hearse'	re cite'
re coil	re bound
re form	a mend
re fund	re pay
re mise	re lease
re voke	re eall
re speet	re gärd
re quire	de mänd
so journ	re side
sur vive	out live
sus peet	mis trust
se cede	with draw
ve neer	in lay
eur taäl	re trench
eant' er	gal' lop
elat ter	rat tle
eod dle	pär boil

in close'	sur round'
in snare	en trap
mal treat	a buse
o mit	neg leet
ob jeet	op pose
per turb	dis turb
por tray	de scribe
pre sume	sup pose
pro elaim	de elare
pro eure	pro vide
pro gress	ad vance
pro pound	pro pose
re bel	re volt
re dound	eon duce
re serve	re tain
en twine	en twist
dis euss	de bate
in still	in fuse
ad diet	de vote

dal' ly	tri' fle
hag gle	man'' gle
heärk en	list en
chat ter	jab ber
mum ble	mut ter
pest er	troub le
rim ple	wrink le
shat ter	shiv er
stam mer	stut ter
squab ble	seuf fle
gig gle	tät ter
tam per	med dle
tram mel	ham per
twink le	glit ter
van quish	eon quer
wel ter	wäl low
un twist'	un wänd'
re gale	re fresh
af fix	sub join

Verbs.

a base'	ham' ble
com pete	ri val
com plete	fin ish
de lay	lin' ger
ex ult	tri umph
for swear	per jure
im prove	bet ter
in ter	bur y
ja pan	vär nish
oe cur	hap pen
per plex	puz zle
pro nounce	ut ter
re lax	slack en
re prieve	res pite
re spond	an swer
re strict	lim it
ered' it	be lieve'

Verbs.

be hööve'	be fit'
de bär	hin' der
de duet	sub tract'
ex clude	de bär
de claim	ha rangue
im peach	ae euse
re but	re pel
re trieve	re gain
pre clude	pre vent
dis porse	seat' ter
es teem	val ue
ob serve	no tice
ran' som	re deem'
rov el	ea rouse
sue eor	as sist
swin dle	de fraud
tres pass	trans gress

eöv' et	de sire'
ech o	re sound
fur nish	sup ply
gath er	eol leet
göv ern	eon tröl
man age	eon duet
mer it	de serve
pär don	for give
hon or	re vere
al lot'	as sign
ae cost	ad dress
ad judge	a ward
pre judge	fore judge
dis band	dis miss
dis chürge	re lease
dis close	re veal
dis course	eon verse
dis gust	dis please
dis mäsk	un mäsk

die' tate	or' der
säun ter	loi ter
tack le	här ness
quiv er	trem ble
re proach'	in sult'
rank' le	fes' ter
men ace	threat en
floun der	strug gle
prom ise	en gage'
dis count	de duet
se cure'	in sure
ex pel	e joet
re vert	re turn
un bind	un tie
un nerve	weak' en
com mix	min' gle
e elipse	därk en
pro long	length en
un joint	dis joint'

SECTION IV.

Verbs.

Words contrasted.

a bide'	re main'	stay	bōld	bash' ful
a muse	di vert	please	sweet	bit ter
ae quire	ob tain	gain	top	bot tom
ae cept	re ceive	take	lend	bor row
be cōme	be fit	sust	straight	crook ed
eon ceal	se crete	hide	clean	dirt y
eon tem	de spise	scorn	late	ear ly
eo y	en tice	lure	odd	e ven
dis robe	di vest	strip	male	fe male
de cease	ex pire	die	päst	fu ture
de sist	for bear	cease	fact	fie tion
dis may	ap pall	däunt	light	heav y
es chew	a void	shun	earth	heav en
im merge	im merse	plunge	stiff	lim ber
in dite	com pose	write	few	ma ny
in vite	re quest	ask	rest	mo tion

per spire'	ex ude'	sweat	mean	no' ble
re buke	re pröve	chide	scarce	plen ty
e leet	se leet	choose	glad	sor ry
sur vey	in speet	view	deep	shal low
sub sist	ex ist	live	saint	sin ner
sue cumō	sub mit	yield	tough	ten der
de sery	es py	see	vice	vīr tue
de piet	pör tray	paint	man	wōm an
af fliet	dis tress	grieve	end	be gin'
en chānt	be witch	chārm	rude	civ' il
sub scribe	eon sent	sign	kind	eru el
ea jole	fla' ter	coax	sound	rot ten
be friend	fa vor	serve	fire	wā ter
com mänd	or der	bid	hill	val ley
tran scribe	eop y	write	whole	bro ken
de fy	chal lenge	dare	cheap	cost ly
här' bor	shel ter	lodgē	dead	a live'
glo ry	ex ult	boast	now	nev' er
prae tice	per form	dō	give	re ceive'

Verbs.

exhaust'	emp' ty	drain
fatigue	weary	tire
imbue	tinture	tinge
imbrue	moisten	steep
pursue	fol low	chase
re late	nar rate	tell
bluster	swag ger	boast
brandish	flour ish	wave
drabble	drag gle	trail
fos ter	cher ish	nurse
flour ish	pros per	thrive
in jure	dam age	harm
jab ber	chat ter	prate
jin" gle	tink le	elink
li brate	bal ance	poise
lo cate	sta tion	place
sully	tarnish	soil

Articles of Food.

bun	ba' een
erout	bis euit
dough	but ter
flesh	ban nock
roll	each up
loaf	eus tard
mush	chick en
samp	dump ling
souse	flap jack
Articles worn.	gru el
vest	mut ton
stock	muf fin
mitts	past ry
hat	pud ding
boots	pick le
shoes	pan eake
	yeni son

throt' tle	stran" gle	choke
venture	hazard	risk
ear ol	war ble	sing
frustrate	de feat	foil

Nouns.

bod' ice	eor' set	stays
ban ner	stream er	flag
ear go	lad ing	freight
ear bon	char coal	coal
chap let	gar land	wreath
ehol er	an" ger	wrath
dan dy	cox eomb	fop
dän ger	per il	risk
dit ty	son net	song
dis triet	re gion	traet
to per	drunk ard	sot
prod uet	ef feets'	fruit
com merce	traf' fick	trade
pro ceeds'	in come	rent

Varieties of Fish.

trout	dol' phin
bream	dog fish
pike	bur bot
bass	gray ling
dace	gur net
earp	lam prey
chub	min now
eod	pipe fish
eel	por poise
ling	pil chard
perch	pull in
pout	sun fish
roach	sea earp
ray	sword fish
shark	tau tog
whale	tun ny
white	tur bot
smelt	whit ing

Nouns.

em' bers
sym bol
kind ness
fär del
fur row
gam bol
gath ers
här bor
man ner
mam mon
bee tle
mön ey
out line
per sons
pup pet
ran eor
ras eal

cin' ders
em blem
fa vor
bun dle
chan nel
frol ie
puck ers
ha ven
meth od
rich es
mal let
spe cie
eon töur'
peo' ple
mam met
mal ice
seoun drel

eoals
type
grace
pack
groove
prank
folds
port
mode
wealth
mall
eash
sketch
folks
doll
spite
knaves

Birds and Fowls.

brant
erane
erow
daw
döve
duck
drake
finch
goose
gull
grouse
hen
hawk
jay
kite
lärk
loon
bit' tern
bust ard
buzz ard
eon dor
euck oo
eul ver
chick en
fal eon
gan der
gos ling
howl et
hum bird
kill dee
lin net
mär tin
mag pie
os trich

spee' ter
sub jeet
suf frage
tat tle
vır gin
viz ard
de feet'
de sign
de eree
de vice
ef feets
ho tel
fire' lock
throt tle
proc ess
os tent
sa vor
mis take'
pre' text

phan' tom
top ie
bal lot
gos sip
maid en
vis or
blem ish
pur pose
e diet
proj eet
chat tels
tav ern
mus ket
wind pipe
meth od
to ken
o dor
er ror
pre tense'

ghost
theme
vote
prate
maid
mäsk
fault
plan
law
scheme
goods
inn
gun
throat
course
show
taste
fault
show

owl
quail
rook
snipe
stork
swan
thrush
wren
ea' gle
her on
par rot
ra ven
rob in
teal
tern
geese
hens
wrens
bev' y

pig' eon
pheas ant
rad dock
spar row
stär ling
tur key
vul ture
wid geon
man a kin
pel i can
ea na' ry
swal' low
snow bird
ma eaw'
pea' eock
mal lard
sis kin
pär tridge
red wing

Adjectives.			Weapons of War.	
du' cet	lus' cious	sweet	balls	bil' bo
fræ tious	snap pish	cross	darts	cut lass
gal lant	val iant	brave	dirks	eär bine
stur dy	här d y	strong	guns	can non
squal id	filth y	foul	pikes	dag ger
swarth y	taw ny	dark	spears	hal berd
sub tile	eräft y	sly	swords	mer tar
sport ive	play ful	gay	States of water.	mus ket
vap id	taste less	stale		pis tol
ver dant	vi rent	green	rain	pon iard
viv id	live ly	bright	hail	ri fle
au stere'	rig id	stern	snow	sa ber
be nign	gra cious	kind	ice	fu see'
de mure	so ber	grave	frost	spon toon
in firm	fee ble	weak	dew	fire' lock
su perb	show y	grand	mist	fire ärms

THE SUN.

The sun is of vast size, and is the source of light and heat.

The sun has dark spots on its disk or face. We do not know what these dark spots are.

The sun is a globe in form, and turns round on its axis or poles.

No one has yet found out of what the sun is made. It was once thought to be a ball of fire. It seems to be such to our eyes; but wise men now do not think it is.

They think God would not have made such a vast globe for no end but to give light and heat to orbs, none of which is half as large as the sun is.

The earth goes round the sun once in a year. The moon goes round the earth once in a month, and both receive their light and heat from him.

* What a sad world ours would be, were there no sun to shed his light and warmth on us.

SECTION V.

Nouns.			Species of plants.
ad' age	prov' erb	say' ing	bär' tram
baw ble	gew gaw	tri fle	be hen
bib ber	tip ler	drink er	ben net
sub stance	bod y	mat ter	bul rush
böl ster	eush ion	pil low	bur dock
brig and	ban dit	rob ber	burn et
eus tom	prae tice	u sage	eab bage
for ceps	pin cers	nip pers	eas sia
gär bage	of fal	ref use	eat tail
gen tile	hea THEN	pa gan	eat nip
hub bub	tu mault	up roar	eow itch
asl ment	ill ness	sick ness	eow slip
pu pil	stu dent	sehol ar	eölts foot
rap ine	plun der	pil lage	eock le
ser aph	cher ub	än gel	eum in
ten or	pur port	mean ing	eum frey

thrall' dom	slav' er y	bond' age	das' sy
vor tex	ed dy	whirl pool	fen nel
as sault'	at tack'	on set	gär lie
af fairs	eon cerns	busi ness	gin seng
be hest	eom mänd	man date	hys sop
re sponse	re ply	än swer	i vy
das' tard	eow' ard	pol troon'	ka li
hear say	ru mor	re port	len til
es say	at tempt'	tri' al	let tuce
	Adjectives.		löv age
ärt' ful	eräft' y	eun' ning	li ehen
ea ger	är dent	earn est	mad der
gib bous	eon vex	round ing	mal low
bosk y	syl van	wood y	man drake
elam my	vis eous	stick y	mil let
dis mal	lu rid	gloom y	ear rot
sta ble	fix ed	stead y	mul len
seant y	spär ing	nar row	mus tard
murk y	eloud y	ob seure'	asp ie

Adjectives.			Tree and its fruit.
dump' ish	stu' pid	sleep' y	cher' ry
mor tal	dead ly	fā tal	chest nut
noi some	nox ious	hurt ful	cit ron
pā geant	pomp ous	show y	al mōnd
reck less	heed less	care less	ap ple
sēn ior	eld er	old er	lem on
ser rate	jag ged	notch ed	man go
som ber	dusk y	gloom y	or ange
taw dry	gaud y	show y	wal nut
tu mid	tur gid	swōll en	eof fee
a fār'	re mote	dis tant	ol ive
ur bane	po lite	gen teel'	pa paw'
eryp' tie	oe cult	hid' den	guā' va
frou zy	mus' ty	fet id	Trees.
lout ish	elown ish	elum sy	ma' ple
se eret	pri vate	un seen'	myr tle
way ward	fro ward	per verse	al oe

Verbs.			
ab solve'	ae quit'	dis chārgē'	stad' dle
ab stain	re frain	for bear	asp en
ae quaint	ap prise	in form	ban yan
ae eord	as sent	a gree	eam phor
as sert	a ver	af firm	ce dar
be guile	de lude	de ceive	cy press
eo erce	eon strain	eom pel	fus tie
eon fute	re fute	dis prōve	hem lock
eom mune	eon vērse	dis eourse	lau rel
de fer	de lay	post pone	lin den
en treat	be seech	im plore	pop lar
en hānce	aug ment	in erease	man grove
ex ceed	ex cel	sur pāss	ār bute
in vent	eon trive	de vise	pock wood
main tain	sup port	sus tain	eam wood
pro rogue	pro traet	pro long	dog wood
re cede	re treat	with draw	log wood
re store	re turn	re place	rose wood

	Verbs.		Species of Plants.
por tend'	pre sage'	fore show'	ōn' ion
re nounce	dis own	dis elaim	pärs nep
back' bite	de fame	slan' der	pärs ley
eon vey'	trans pōrt	ear ry	pump kin
de prave	eor rupt	vi" tiāte	plant ain
dis turb	mo lest	troub le	rad ish
ex hort	ad vise	eoun sel	sal ad
ex pand	dis tend	di late'	seal lion
ex pound	ex plain	un fold	sor rel
en sue	sue ceed	fol' low	tan sy
im pede	re tård	hin der	tea sel
in tend	de sign	pur pose	this tle
pre diet	fore tell	fore show'	tu lip
bick' er	jan" gle	wran" gle	tur nip
bab ble	prat tle	prate	rū bārb
erum ple	rum ple	wrink le	mel on
fur bish	burn ish	pol ish	bam boo'

glis' ter	glis' ten	spärk' le	Dogs.
nur ture	nour ish	cher ish	bär' bet
shack le	hop ple	fet ter	ban dog
dan dle	ea ress'	fond le	bea gle
grum ble	eom plain	mur mur	mäs tiff
ig nite'	in flame	kin dle	pup py
of' fer	pre sent	pro pose'	span iel
reck on	eom pute	num' ber	Shrubs.
sol ace	eon sole	eōm fort	al' der
res pite	sus pend	de lay'	bri er
a lärm'	stärt' le	fright' en	ha zel
af fliet	dis tress	troub le	hen bane
em broil	in volve	dis traet'	Trees.
trans aet	per form	man' age	red' oak
un braco	re lax	slack en	live oak
see' ond	sup port	pro mote'	black oak
war rant	main tain	in sure	white oak
per feet	fin' ish	eom plete	wil low
op pugn	op pose'	at tack	shad dock

Participles.

blink' ing wink' ing
 chat ting talk ing
 erook ing bend ing
 eant ing toss ing
 drag ging draw ing
 drub bing beat ing
 deal ing trad ing
 fōrd ing wād ing
 fūs ing smelt ing
 fling ing eäst ing
 grub bing dig ging
 gull ing trick ing
 hail ing eall ing
 hoist ing rais ing
 heal ing eūr ing
 härm ing hurt ing
 jād ing tir ing

Participles.

blos' som ing blow' ing
 ea per ing skip ping
 cen sur ing blām ing
 eöl' or ing dye ing
 fam ish ing stärv ing
 hee tor ing vex ing
 la bor ing toil ing
 num ber ing eount ing
 pur chas ing buy ing
 plun der ing rob bing
 pil fer ing steal ing
 red den ing blush ing
 riv et ing elinch ing
 sev er ing pärt ing
 tow er ing soar ing
 trav ers ing eross ing
 wan der ing rōv ing

loan' ing lend' ing
 laud ing prais ing
 lash ing whip ping
 leap ing jump ing
 push ing urg ing
 pīl ing heap ing
 play ing sport ing
 quit ting leav ing
 shut ting elōs ing
 slay ing kill ing
 test ing try ing
 ty ing bind ing
 veer ing chang ing
 vend ing sell ing
 wast ing stay ing
 win ning gain ing
 wīnd ing turn ing
 warp ing twist ing
 stār ing gaz ing

a void' ing shun' ning
 as sist ing aid ing
 be stow ing giv ing
 be fit ting suit ing
 eon fīd ing trust ing
 dif fus ing spread ing
 de fray ing pay ing
 ex tend ing reach ing
 e vinc ing pröv ing
 per form ing dö ing
 re taīn ing hold ing
 re pōs ing rest ing
 sa lūt ing greet ing
 in elin ing lean ing
 way' lay ing watch ing
 wea ry ing tir ing
 se erēt' ing hīd ing
 re būk ing chīd ing
 pe rus ing read ing

SECTION VI.

Adverbs.

apt ly	fit ly
brief ly	short ly
blank ly	pale ly
clean ly	nice ly
bare ly	mere ly
cheer ly	live ly
du ly	fit ly
faint ly	fee bly
frank ly	free ly
firm ly	strong ly
fleet ly	swift ly
fresh ly	new ly
gent ly	soft ly
glib ly	smooth ly
good ly	come ly
gross ly	coarse ly

Adverbs.

bash' ful ly	mod' est ly
drear i ly	gloom i ly
dis tant ly	re mote' ly
fa tal ly	mor' tal ly
filth i ly	dirt i ly
for ward ly	ea ger ly
grate ful ly	pleas ant ly
gib ing ly	seorn ful ly
hap pi ly	luck i ly
hand some ly	grace ful ly
harm ful ly	hurt ful ly
heart i ly	sin cere' ly
heed ful ly	eare' ful ly
ho li ly	pi ous ly
lav ish ly	waste ful ly
le gal ly	law ful ly

gruff ly	rough' ly	pru' dent ly	dis erect' ly
gay ly	fine ly	play ful ly	sport' ive ly
low ly	meek ly	pen sive ly	so ber ly
mild ly	easy ly	peace ful ly	qui et ly
plain ly	clear ly	pee vish ly	fret ful ly
pert ly	smart ly	per feet ly	eom plete' ly
plump ly	round ly	per verse' ly	stub' born ly
poor ly	mean ly	po lite ly	gen teel' ly
right ly	just ly	pre cise ly	ex aet ly
sage ly	wise ly	pri' vate ly	se' eret ly
sharp ly	keen ly	slug gish ly	la zi ly
slack ly	loose ly	sin ful ly	wick ed ly
seant ly	scarce ly	seant i ly	nar row ly
snug ly	close ly	tim id ly	eow ard ly
stern ly	harsh ly	tao it ly	si lent ly
strict ly	close ly	ver i ly	cer tain ly
vast ly	great ly	vi' cious ly	wick ed ly
base ly	vile ly	de cent ly	prop er ly
queer ly	odd ly	stin gi ly	nig gard ly

SECTION VII.

Nouns.		Nouns.		Quadrupeds.
al' ti tude	height	af fee' tion	löve	ape
bev er age	drink	är'r' is tice	truce	bear
ean ti ele	song	bra va' do	brag	buck
eal u met	pipe	ce su ra	pause	cow
eon di ment	sauce	eol lis ion	elash	eälf
era ni um	skull	eon eus sion	shock	eölt
eru ci fix	cross	eon ver sion	chänge	deer
des ti ny	fate	eon tu sion	bruise	dog
dom i cile	house	eom pul sion	force	elk
fïrm a ment	sky	de cep tion	cheat	ewe
fur be low	founce	di ree tion	course	fawn
fo li age	leaves	lig' a ture	band	goat
gem i ni	twins	mo nas' tie	mönk	härt
eon fi dence	trust	o bei sance	bow	hog
id i ot	fool	o ra tion	speech	horse
in te ger	whole	pa vil ion	tent	hind

lär' ce ny	theft	po ta' tion	dräught	mare
lat i tude	breadth	eat' a logue	list	mule
lon gi tude	length	no ble man	peer	moose
mae u la	spot	test a ment	will	ox
moi e ty	hälf	ter ma gant	seold	roe
or i gin	source	ves ti bule	porch	swine
or i son	prayer	Adjectives.		shote
par a gram	pun	bi' na ry	two	sheep
per qui site	fee	seur ril ous	vile	stag
pär ent age	bïrth	sin is ter	bad	steer
rem e dy	eure	sor row ful	sad	wolf
ret i nue	train	sim i lar	like	whelp
sus te nance	food	in fer' tile	bare	lamb
sur cin' gle	gïrth	pro dig ious	huge	kid
seo ri a	dross	un eom mon	rare	pig
pä geant ry	show	pre' ter it	päst	fox
hap haz' ard	chänce	im po lite'	rude	nag
man da mus	writ	nee' tar ous	sweet	eub
per eus sion	stroke	a ce' tous	sour	eur

Verbs.

com pro mit	pledge
coun ter fait	förge
ei - vate	raise
heb e tate	blunt
jae u late	därt
lac er ate	tear
nav i gate	sail
nom in ate	name
ob fi gate	bind
in to nate	sound
pen e trate	pierce
pu ri fy	cleanse
ru mi nate	muse
sig ni fy	mean
term in ate	end
tu me fy	swell
un du late	wave

Verbs.

heal	eure
frame	build
seourge	lash
sprout	bud
throb	beat
pärch	dry
tinge	stain
dwëll	live
leave	quit
sprout	grow
slay	kill
froth	foam
load	elog
dare	risk
bend	erook
tease	plague
fill	crowd

de mon' strate	pröve
dis eöm fit	rout
en am or	chärm
ex hib it	show
ex tin" guish	quench
un der stand'	know
im por tune	urge
gas eon ade	boast
o ver eäst	eloud
o ver päss	eross
o ver take	eatch
un der mine	sap
sear' i fy	seratch
sur ren' der	yield
sat u rate	fill
eor us eate	flash
pu tre fy	rot
eon trib' ute	give
de nüd ate	strip

Nouns.

grav i ty	weight	heft
log ger head	dölt	dunce
mer chand ise	goods	wares
sep ul cher	grave	tömb
spee ta ele	show	sight
in cis' ion	gash	eut
mag' ni tude	bulk	size
sig na ture	sign	märk

Adjectives.

ex plio' it	clear	plain
in trep id	brave	böld
la eon ie	brief	short
prin' ci pal	main	chief
sa pi ent	sage	wise
met tle some	brisk	gay
val or ous	brave	böld
vig or ous	strong	stout
vür tu ous	good	chaste

SECTION VIII.

Nouns.

an' nals	ehron' i eles
āl ien	for eign er
bo nus	pre mi um
cap tive	pris on er
cen sus	num ber ing
chi na	por ce lain
elois ter	nun ne ry
chap man	märk et man
des ert	wil der ness
gär ner	gran a ry
gen try	gen tle men
hom age	rev er ence
jus tice	eq ui ty
in quest	in qui' ry
nun cio	mes' sen ger
out rage	vi o lence

Nouns.

ba' sis	foun da tion
cha os	eon fu sion
eon cert	a gree ment
dis count	de due tion
ex it	de pärt ure
her ald	pro claim er
ju rist	ci vil ian
ni ter	salt pe ter
nui sance	an noy ance
pa tron	sup port er
proc ess	pro ceed ings
see tion	di vi' sion
traï tor	be tray er
ty ro	be gin ner
une tion	a noint ing
ver sion	trans la tion

mid' riff	di' a phragm
pär son	eler gy man
peas ant	eoun try man
pil grim	trav el er
pört er	ear ri er
prox y	sub sti tute
quan tum	quan ti ty
sam ple	spee i men
sur plus	o ver plus
vie tor	eon quer or
va grant	vag a bond
vig or	en er gy
wiz ard	eön ju rer
mad ness	dis traë' tion
mo tive	in duce ment
dis like'	a ver sion
de fense	pro tee tion
neg leet	o mis sion
färm' er	häs' band man

be quest'	leg' a cy
de spaïr	hope less ness
ga zette	news pa per
gran dee	no ble man
fa tigue	wea ri ness

Adjectives.

eon' trite	pen' i tent
do cile	teach a ble
du ly	prop er ly
fi nite	lim it ed
youth ful	ju ve nile
di verse'	dif fer ent
dis junct	sep a rate
gro tesque	lu di erous
un safe	haz ard ous
eost' ly	ex pen' sive
härm leas	in nox ious
a kin'	re lät ed
ab struse	dif fi cult

Adjectives.

po' tent	pow' er ful
rūth less	pit i less
sun dry	sev er al
stag nant	mo tion less
dead ly	de struet' ive
eon stant	un chāng ing
bank rupt	in sol vent
de cent	be cōm ing
fal low	un sow ed
mor bid	dis eas ed
o val	el lip tic
pep tie	di gest ive
a ware'	ap pris ed
eon dign	de serv ed
re bate	dē due tion
se date	com pos ed
de void	des' ti tute

Verbs.

ae cōu' ter	e quip'
be wil der	eon fuse
eon sum mate	per feet
de term ine	de cide'
en cōm pass	sur round
en vel op	in wrap
ex pa tiate	en lārge
re cōv er	re gain
ar' ro gate	as sume
ag i tate	dis turb
āl ien ate	es trange
eal eu late	com pute
eul ti vate	im prōve
erim in ate	ae cuse
ded i cate	de vote
det o nate	ex plode
der o gate	de traet

Verbs.

a maze'	as ton' ish	ed' u cate	in struet'
de range	dis or' der	ex pi ate	a tone
il lume	en light en	ex pli cate	un fold
eap size	o ver turn'	grat i fy	in dulce
dis seize	dis pos sess	it er ate	re peat
de tach	dis en gage	mys ti fy	ob seure
in speet	ex am' ine	mit i gate	as suage
im pend	o ver hang'	ul ti ply	in crease
pre val	o ver come	ma' ni fy	en lārge
sub vert	o ver throw	man i pate	en slave
res' eue	de liv' er	or na ment	a dorn
re quite'	ree' om pense	pac i fy	ap pease
out root	ex tīr' pate	glo ri fy	ex tol
en rich	fer' til ize	tol er ate	al low
out wit	o ver reach'	ree ti fy	eor reet
dif fer	dis a gree	ter ri fy	fright' en
sun der	sep' a rate	un der take'	en gage'
ri val	em u late	re cap ture	re take
		hār' mo nize	a gree

Verbs.		Nouns.	
proph' e sy	pre dict'	är ea' na	se' erets
rat i fy	eon firm	ap par el	elöth ing
ren o vate	re new	a sy lum	ref uge
vil i fy	de fame	är vul sion	rend ing
vin di eate	de fend	au ro ra	morn ing
al ter eate	wran"gle	a bun dance	plen ty
ex pe dite	hast en	al li ance	ün ion
eat e ehise	ques tion	eom bus tion	burn ing
eom pli ment	flat ter	eom mo tion	tu mult
eon se erate	hal low	eog ni tion	knowl edge
eor ru gate	wrink le	de cerp tion	pluck ing
ful mi nate	thun der	dis'ci ple	learn er
guar an ty	war rant	ef ful gence	bright ness
ir ri gate	wä ter	e nig ma	rid dle
in du rate	hård en	e pis tle	let ter
mad e fy	moist en	er ra tum	er ror
mol li fy	soft en	ex er tion	ef fort

scin' til late	spärk' le	ex eur sion	ram' bling
e lon" gate	length en	in sur gent	reb el
en rap ture	trans port	mo ni" tion	warn ing
im äg ine	fan' cy	per mis sion	li cense
ap per tain'	be long'	phy si" cian	doe tor
eon tro vert	dis pute -	quin tes sence	es sence
eo a lesce	u nite	sa li va	spit tle
cŕ eum vent	de ceive	sue ces sion	se ries
ef fer vesce	fer ment	su da tion	sweat ing
in ter diet	for bid	vo li" tion	will ing
per se vere	per sist	bag a telle	tri fle
rep re hend	re prüve	ap' er ture	o pen ing
ad ver tise	pub' lish	lev i ty	light ness
dis ap pear	van ish	mag ni tude	great ness
eoun ter vaäl	bal ance	mut ter er	grum bler
o ver poise	out weigh'	rab id ness	mad ness
eon dens' ate	eom press	qui et ness	eäl m ness
be spat ter	sprink' le	ma ture' ness	ripe ness
trans fig ure	trans form'	leg' a cy	be quest'

Nouns.

am' i ty friend' ship
 ag o ny an'' guish
 an te päst fore taste
 ab lep sy blind ness
 äreh i teet build er
 brev i ty short ness
 eal um ny slan der
 eär ti läge gris tle
 eat a plasm pöul tice
 ðhiv al ry knight hood
 eö v e nant eon traet
 eus to dy keep ing
 det ri ment dam äge
 dis si dence dis eord
 di a ry jour nal
 ed i fice build ing
 em bas sy mes säge

Nouns.

pau' ci ty few' ness
 pop u lace peo ple
 pros e lyte eon vert
 plen i tude full ness
 pu gil ist box er
 rau ci ty hoarse ness
 reg i men di et
 reg is ter ree ord
 res er voir cis tern
 ru bi go mil dew
 sa pi ence wis dom
 sol i tude lone ness
 spec i men sam ple
 spee u lum mir ror
 sum ma ry ab straet
 tet a nus lock jaw
 fal la cy de ceit'

en tre pot' ware' house
 fam' i ly house hold
 frip per y tri fles
 gib ber ish jär gon
 här mo ny eon eord
 hus band ry til läge
 in eu bus night mare
 lib er ty free dom
 man a ele shack le
 mend i eant beg gar
 o di um ha tred
 res i due rem nant
 pū ri ty elean ness
 par a möur löv er
 par a digm mod el
 vo ea' tion call ing
 par a pet ram pärt
 eon ver sion turn ing
 aux il iar help er

här' le quin buf foon'
 mal a dy dis ease
 a chieve' ment ex ploit
 in ten tion de sign
 im mer sion plung' ing
 re demp tion ran som
 eom paet ness elose ness
 trans gress or sin ner
 eon cise ness brief ness
 prod' i gy wön der
 air i ness gay ness

Adjectives.

an' nu al year' ly
 ar ro gant haugh ty
 ea pa ble a ble
 eur so ry hast y
 dee u ple ten fold
 des pe rate hope less
 plaus i ble spe' cious

Adjectives.		Adjectives.	
du' bi ous	doubt' ful	de fi" cient	want' ing
du pli eate	doub le	ef ful gent	shīn ing
du ra ble	lāst ing	e las tie	spring y
el e gant	grace ful	fa ce" tious	sport ive
fin i eal	fop pish	li ques cent	melt ing
for tu nate	luck y	qui es cent	rest ing
frue tu ous	frust ful	vi va cious	live ly
hid e ous	fright ful	ae' eu rate	ex aet'
in do lent	la zy	ecourt e ous	po lite
lu min ous	shīn ing	suf fi" cient	e nough
lu só ry	play ful	tan' ta mount	e' qual
max im um	great est	prob a ble	like ly
dis gust' ful	loath some	quad ru ple	four fold
neg' li gent	heed less	quin tu ple	five fold
o di ous	hate ful	se ri ous	sol emn
op por tune	time ly	so no' rous	sound ing
pet u lant	fret ful	sumpt' u ous	east ly
pon der ous	weight y	trip li eate	three fold

LUCY AND ROBERT.

LUCY's aunt gave her a pretty new chair made of rose-wood, and it had rockers to it, and a cushion of crimson velvet in it, for Lucy to sit upon. Now, Lucy had a little brother named Robert, and he was two years old. Lucy was so kind as to let the dear little fellow sit in the chair, for she said it will please him so much, and he will be sure not to spoil it. Well, Robert's aunt then gave him a pretty little carriage, painted green, with two soft seats in it; and one morning Betsy, the nurse maid, took him out for a ride. When Lucy saw the carriage standing at the door, and heard little Robert laughing and clapping his hands, for joy at the thought of the ride, she said,

"Please, mother, may I have a ride with brother Robert?"

"Yes, my dear Lucy," said her mother; "you have been so kind to him you may both ride in the carriage."

SECTION IX.

	Verbs.		Cloth.
dee' o rate	a dorn'	deck	baz' at
eu lo gize	ex tol	praise	bat ist
gor mand ise	de vour	gorge	ben gal'
in ti mate	sug gest	hint	bon ten
in sti gate	in cite	urge	blank et
lib er ate	re lease	free	buck ram
maeh in ate	eon trive	plan	buf fin
rid i eule	de ride	mock	eām brie
stim u late	ex cite	rouse	eam let
eon jeet' ure	sur mise	guess	ean vas
in hib it	re strain	hin' der	eār pet
eon de scend'	votch sare	deign	eot ton
dis em bārk	de bārk	land	eos sas
un der go	en dure	bear	dam ask
dis sev' er	sev' er	pärt	drug get
nu' mer ate	num ber	eount	duf fel
os' cil late	vi' brate	swing	flan' nel
per eo late	fil ter	strain	flor ence
suf fo eate	sti fle	choke	fus tian
ap pre hend'	ar rest'	seize	grog ram
dis en gage	de tach	loose	ging ham
oe ea' sion	pro duce	ease	hol land
in her it	pos sess	heir	ker sey
tran' quil ize	al lay	eām	lin en
pac i fy	ap pease	soothe	lus tring
dis fig' ure	im pair	mār	mus lin
in' flu ence	per suade	mōve	sat in
de vi ate	wan' der	stray	tab by
dis si pate	seat ter	waste	vel vet
in sti tute	ap point'	fix	bro eade'
at tem' per	soff' en	fit	bag' ging
o ver hang'	pro jeet'	jut	nan keen'
de mol' ish	de stroy	raze	broad' cloth
ae qui esce'	as sent	yield	sheet ing
in ter mit	sus pend	cease	sack ing

	Nouns.		Species of Plants.
är' bi ter	um' pire	judge	a ean' thus
eoun te nance	vis age	face	ba ril la
fäls i ty	fäls hood	lie	ci cu ta
pin na ele	sum mit	top	när cis sus
sen ti nel	sen try	guärd	po ta to
a muse' ment	päs time	sport	to mä to
i o ta	tit tle	jot	to bae eo
im' pe tus	im pulse	force	ear' a way
pro ba tion	tri al	proof	cel e ry
qui' e tude	re pose'	rest	cic e ly
dis sen' sion	dis' eord	strife	eham o mile
är ma da	squad ron	flect	daf fo dil
eon duet or	lead er	chief	eg lan tine
po' ten cy	pow er	strength	hy a cinth
eur ri ele	ear riage	Chaise	hel le bore
eav i ty	eav ern	eave	jes sa mine
or di nance	stat ute	law	in di go

chev a lier'	horse' man	knight	lav' en der
al' i ment	nu' tri ment	food	mar i gold
ärt i fice	strat a gem	trick	sa vor y
teg u ment	eov er ing	coat	Trees.
i dle ness	la zi ness	slöth	but' ter nut
ap er ture	o pen ing	hole	but ton wood
im ple ment	u ten' sil	tool	cin na mon
por ti eo	pi az za	porch	eb o ny
sor cer ess	en chänt ress	witch	hick o ry
ad vānt' age	ben' e fit	gain	mul ber ry
me an der	lab y rinth	maze	ev er green
dis prof it	det ri ment	loss	sye a more
	Adjectives.		white ce dar
op' u lent	af flu ent	rich	red ce dar
im po tent	im be cile	weak	rock maple
re luet' ant	un will' ing	loth	soft ma ple
trans pār ent	pel lu cid	clear	ba o bab
au then tic	gen' u ine	true	är bo ret
re pul sive	for bid' ding	cold	är bus cle

SECTION X.

	Verbs.		Insects.
at trib' ute	as eribe'	im pute'	änt
a ban don	de sert	for sake	bee
as sem ble	eon vene	eol leet	bug
ae knowl edge	a vow	eon feas	flea
in vei gle	se duce	en tice	fly
ex eru ciate	tor ment	tort' ure	mite
in ter pret	ex plain	ex pound'	gnat
pro mul gate	pro mulge	pub' lish	moth
eas' ti gate	chas tise	pun ish	drone
rat i fy	eon firm	sane tion	louse
reg u late	ad just	ar range'	tick
sup pli cate	en treat	im plore	worm
eo in cide'	eon eur	a gree	wasp
eom pre hend	in clude	eom prise	breeze
eon tra diet	gain say	de ny	boud
dí min' ish	de erease	les' sen	dor

			Tools.
im bö' som	in close'	sur round'	saw
be tok en	fore show	de note	gouge
dis a vow'	dis own	de ny	rake
dis o bey	re fuse	neg leet	spade
o ver look	in speet	re view	plow
in' ter est	eon cern	en gage	shears
pat ron ize	sup port	fa' vor	au' ger
no ti fy	in form	pub lish	chis el
	Adjectives.		elev is
bär' bar ous	eru' el	bru' tal	eolt er
bois ter ous	nois y	loud	har row
hor ri ble	dread ful	dire	ham mer
hal cy on	peace ful	eälm	hatch et
prox i mate	near est	next	hay knife
ul ti mate	fi nal	läst	pitch fork
ma jes' tie	state ly	grand	sick le
eír' eu lar	ro tund'	round	era die
phre net' ie	fran' tie	mad	scräp er
fat' u ous	fool ish	weak	

	Nouns.		Vessels.
progr' e ny	off' spring	is' sue	butt
sal a ry	sti pend	wa gee	eäsk
serv i tude	släv er y	bond äge	can
eon tor' tion	wriTH ing	twist ing	cup
eur mud geon	nig gard	mi ser	fläsk
en gräv er	seulp tor	eärv er	jär
ex em plar	pat tern	mod el	jug
re sem blance	sem blance	like ness	keg
tär' di ness	late ness	slow ness	pail
in june' tion	pre cept	com mänd'	gill
hom' i ly	dis course'	ser' mon	pint
apt i tude	apt' ness	fit ness	quart
bound a ry	pre cinet	lim it	mug
ee sta sy	rap ture	trans port	tub
elean li ness	neat ness	pure ness	tierce
ob tuse' ness	blunt ness	dull ness	cruse
eon eur rence	a gree' ment	as sent'	urn

	Adjectives.		Measures.
ea' ri ous	pu' trid	rot' ten	ell
cir cum spect	cau tious	pru dent	foot
joe u lar	jo cose	wag gish	inch
jo vi al	jol ly	mer ry	pole
pend u lous	hang ing	swing ing	rod
sens u al	eär nal	flesh ly	rood
som no lent	drows y	sleep y	mile
prod i gal	pro fuse'	lav ish	yärd
ut ter most	ex treme	fur thest	leagwe
vig i lant	a lert	watch ful	Weights
in sip' id	vap' id	taste less	ounce
in hër ent	in nate'	in born	pound
fe' eund	pro lif' ie	fruit ful	dram
re lig' ious	de vout	pi ous	grain
elan des tine	se' eret	pri vate	tun
in' fi nite	end less	im mense	Seats.
del i cate	daïnt y	ten' der	stool
dif fer ent	un like'	dis tinct'	bench

SECTION XI.

Adjectives.

ap' po site
eul pa ble
ev i dent
friv o lous
im mi nent
mu ta ble
per ma nent
per il ous
rel e vant
ris i ble
stren u ous
spher ie al
mil i tant
un sta' ble
im mor tal
de vice ful

suit' a ble
blām a ble
man i fest
triv i al
im pend' ing
change' a ble
du ra ble
dan ger ous
per ti nent
läugh a ble
vig or ous
glob u lar
fight ing
in eon' stant
un dy ing
in vent ive

Adjectives.

im plic' it
in ces sant
pa thet ie
prog nos tie
vin die tive
sub' se quent
tra i tor ous
tem per ate
mer ci less
ob so lete
on er ous
in fa mous
e qua ble
in dul' gent
ma ter nal
ra pa cious
im pli' ed
un ceas ing
af feet ing
fore show ing
re venge ful
fol' low ing
treach er ous
mod er ate
hård heärt' ed
un us ed
bur' den some
sean dal ous
u ni form
hu mor ing
möth er ly
rav en ous

am' bi ent
eo pi ous
dis so lute
in so lent
li a ble
pros per ous
quer u lous
ea thär' tie
eon tin gent
eo rus cant
fa mil iar
fi du cial
lo qua cious
nu tri' tious
por tent ous
pu is sant
ru bes cent
tre men dous
il lic it

sur round' ing
a bund ant
li cen tious
in sult ing
ex pos ed
sue cess ful
eom plain ing
purg' a tive
eas u al
glit ter ing
in ti mate
eon fi dent
täk a tive
nour ish ing
om in ous
pow er ful
red den ing
ter ri ble
un läw' ful

ob serv' ant
er rat ie
in vee tive
im pa tient
il le gal
dis trust ful
im mod est
in' tri eate
pre eo' cious
ree' re ant
in dis ereet'
mär vel ous
nig gard ly
no tion al
med dle some
mu ti nous
om nis' cient
mi na cious
me thod ie

re gärd' ful
wan' der ing
a bu' sive
un eas y
un läw ful
sus pi' cious
in de cent
en tan' gled
pre ma ture'
eow' ard ly
im pru' dent
wön' der ful
sor did ly
fan ci ful
of fi' cious
se di' tious
all know ing
threat' en ing
reg u lar

Nouns.

av ær age
bar ri er
eal en dar
eom i ty
eon ti nence
eol lo quy
den i zen
dig ni ty
eu eha r t
et y mon
ex i gence
run a gate
grat i tude
heo THEN ism
in dus try
in sci enco
mas sa ere

me' di um
ob sta ele
al ma nae
eourt e sy
chas ti ty
di a logue
cit i zen
no ble ness
sae ra ment
prim i tive
urg en cy
fu gi tive
thank ful ness
pa gan ism
dil i gence
ig no rance
butch er y.

Nouns.

de eo' rum
du en na
e lix ir
ben' e fit
en ai ty
o pi ate
ree ti tude
ren e gade
sat el lite
sen ti ment
sym pa thy
ten e ments
dis or' der
fru i'' tion
im pos tor
ne ga tion
op po nent

de' cen cy
gö v ern ess
eord i al
ad vānt' age
ex ist ence
när eot ie
up right ness
vag' a bond
at tend' ant
o pin ion
eom pas sion
pos ses sions
dis turb ance
en joy ment
de ceiv er
de ni al
op pos er

me' te or
nu di ty
pan to mime
ped a gogue
per fi dy
sane ti tude
seot o my
po tent ate
pu ni ness
safe' guärd
är den cy
id i om
ab sti nence
se ere cy
pro fuse' ness
chas' tise ment
de file' ment
in eur sion
ob serv ance

fire' ball
na ked ness
mim ie ry
sehool mas ter
treach er y
ho li ness
diz zi ness
sö v er eign
lit tle ness
de fense'
fer' ven cy
di a leet
tem per ance
pri va cy
lav ish ness
eor ree' tion
pol lu tion
in va sion
at ten tion

par ti'' tion
pe ti'' tion
pre ci'' sion
pro vi so
re ten tion
ve' he mence
vert i go
vis it ant
re pub' lie
o' ver ture
ex tine' tion
a ver sion
in cen tive
eom mo tion
mi gra tion
a bash ment
ex pan sion
suf fer ance
leg a tor'

di vi'' sion
en treat y
ex aet ness
eon di'' tion
re tain ing
vi' o lence
gid di ness
vis it or
com' mon wealth'
pro po' sal
de strue tion
a void ing
in cite ment
ex cite ment
re möv al
eon fu sion
en lärg e ment
en dūr ance
test a tor

SECTION XII.

Nouns.

elem' en cy
 lu na tie
 eor pu lence
 eat a raet
 lu na cy
 bar ris ter
 po si' tion
 eeh i nus
 oe eur rence
 pre cep tor
 eon tri' tion
 re fee tion
 dis as ter
 eom pōs ure
 dis ten tion
 eon' gru ence

len' i ty
 ma ni ae
 flesh i ness
 wa ter fall
 ma ni a
 eoun sel or
 at ti tude
 por eu pine
 in ci dent
 in struet' or
 eom pune tion
 re fresh ment
 mis for tune
 se date ness
 ex ten sion
 a gree ment

mild' ness
 mād man
 fat ness
 eas eade'
 mad' ness
 law yer
 pos ture
 hedge hog
 e vent'
 tu' tor
 re morse'
 re pāst
 mis hap
 eālm' ness
 stretch ing
 fit ness

Adjectives.

eon tra ry
 ob sti nate
 fu ri ous
 pli a ble
 te di ous
 tem po ral
 ad he' sive
 e da cious
 in tern al
 mo ment ous
 ma lig nant
 fu ga cious
 ter rif ie
 er u dite
 mal a pert
 in ex pert
 im ma ture
 in dis tinct

op' po site
 stub born
 vi o lent
 flex i ble
 wea ri some
 see u lar
 te na' cious
 vo ra cious
 in tes tine
 im port ant
 ma li' cious
 vol' a tile
 ter ri ble
 in struet' ed
 im' pu dent
 un skill' ful
 im per feet
 eon fus ed

ad verse'
 will' ful
 rāg ing
 pli ant
 tire some
 wōrld ly
 stick ing
 greed y
 in ward
 weight y
 ma lign'
 fly' ing
 fright ful
 learn ed
 sau cy
 awk ward
 un ripe'
 ob seure

Verbs.

ab' ro gate	a bol' ish	an nul'
eom mis' sion	au' thor ize	em pow' er
dev' as tate	des o late	rav' age
dep re date	spo li ate	plun der
ne go' tiate	stip u late	bär gain
rev' er ence	ven er ate	re vere'
ree om pense	eom pen' sate	re pay
im pli eate	en tan" gle	in volve
ap pre" ciate	es' ti mate	val' ue
in' un date	o ver flow'	del uge
vac il late	flue' tu ate	wa ver
dis ci pline	ed u cate	in struet
dis eour' age	dis heärt' en	de jeet
en vi ron	en eöm pass	sur round
dis eom pose'	dis or der	dis turb
dis al low	dis ap prove'	re jeet
dis eon cert	in ter rupt	frus' trate

Nouns and Adjectives.

ap pār' ent	ob' vi ous	ev' i dent
eom' plai sant	eourt e ous	po lite'
ae eord' ant	eon so nant	a gree' ing
de port ment	de mean' or	be häv ior
di dae tie	pre cep tive	in struet ive
fal la cious	de cep tive	de ceit ful
fla gi" tious	a tro cious	vil' lain ous
nar ra tion	re hears al	re cīt' al
ad hēr ent	pär' ti san	fol' low er
in' di gence	pen u ry	pow er ty
sye o phant	par a site	flat ter er
es eu lent	ed i ble	eat a ble
här bin ger	pre eur' sor	fore run' ner
är se nal	mag a zine'	ärm' or y
ob la' tion	of' fer ing	sae ri fice
pleas' ant ry	gay e ty	mer ri ment
rap tur ous	ee stat' ie	trans port' ing
in een' tive	stim' u lus	in cite ment

SECTION XIII.

Verbs.

dis sem' in ate
de lin e ate
ex eo ri ate
e vae u ate
ob nu bi late
re frig er ate
in sin u ate

spread
sketch
skin
quit
cloud
cool
hint

Nouns.

com mod' i ties
ap pa ri' tion
hi lar' i ty
di rect o ry
me rid i an
vi cis si tude
lam ent a' tion
os tent a' tion

goods
ghost
mirth
guide
noon
change
plaint
pomp

Verbs.

ae eu' mu late
ae eom pa ny
com mu ni cate
con eat e nate
con rob o rate
de cap i tate
e rad i cate
ex as per ate
e vap o rate
re an i mate
re tal i ate
al le vi ate
ar tie u late
ea lum ni ate
eo ag u late
de erep i tate

a mäss'
at tend
im pärt
con neet
con firm
be head
up root
en rage
ex hale
re vive
re quite
light' en
ut ter
slan der
cur die
crack le

Nouns and Adjectives.

be nef' i cent
i den tie al
per spie u ous
en gäg ed ness
in def in ite
eq' ui ta ble
es tu a ry
ex trem' i ty
in vet er ate
e ma cia ted
in ter min' gle
in' stru ment
as sess' ment
lo cal i ty
do na tion
min' i mum
mu ti late
sep ul cher

kind
same
clear
zeal
vague
just
frith
end
old
lean
mix
tool
tax
place
gift
least
maim
tomb

in ter' ro gate
in vig or ate
pre var i cate
per' e grin ate

Miscellaneous.

ir ri ga' tion
re cep' ta ele
in quis i tive
va eu i ty
con cil i ate
dis a buse'
ce les' tial
rev' e nue
re mis' sion
in tel li gent
stu pid i ty
ap pre hen' sive
in gën' ious
a cerb i ty

ques tion
strength en
quib ble
jour ney
wa' ter ing
re ceiv' er
in quir ing
emp' ti ness
pro pi' ti ate
un de ceiv'
heav' en ly
in eome
pär don
know ing
dull ness
fear ful
skill ful
sour ness

Nouns.	Garments.	Garments.
a bil' i ty	pow' er	bib
ae eliv i ty	as cent'	coat
a nil i ty	do' tage	cap
a rid i ty	dry ness	cape
au dac i ty	bold ness	cloak
aux il ia ry	help ing	frock
de bil i ty	weak ness	gown
dé lin quen cy	faul ure	glove
de vex i ty	slōp ing	quilt
ex per i ment	tri al	robe
e mol u ment	prof it	sock
ha bil i ment	cloth ing	shīrt
i den ti ty	same ness	shawl
in sig ni a	badg es	skīrt
mag nif i cence	grand eur	sack
ma lev o lence	ill will	scarf
men dac i ty	false hood	vest
<hr/>		
pa ral' y sis	pal' sy	Cloth.
pro pri e ty	fit ness	baize
pro fi" cien cy	prog ress	erape
te mer i ty	rash ness	chintz
rus tic i ty	rude ness	drab
sphe ric i ty	round ness	felt
a pol o gy	ex euse'	gauze
de eliv i ty	de scent	plaid
dev as ta' tion	hav' oe	plush
er u di" tion	learn ing	rug
eo a li tion	un ion	serge
in de pend ence	free dom	silk
eb ul li" tion	boil ing	Shrubs.
im mi nu tion	de crease'	cane
val e die tion	fare well.	hedge
ag' ri cul ture	fārm' ing	heath
pul ehri tude	beau ty	rose
ar rear' age	ar rears'	broom
sus ten ta' tion	sup port	thorn
		lin' ing
		pock et
		rib bon
		tip pet
		frill
		Kinds of fruit.
		a' eorn
		bur rel
		eur rant
		dam son
		fil bert
		mel on
		nut meg
		eo eoa
		rai sin
		ha zel nut
		pine ap ple
		maz ard
		wal nut

Adjectives.		Land	Furniture.
a non' y mous	name' less	eoun' try	beds
eon viv i al	fes tal	eoun ty	stools
im pe ri al	roy al	can ton	bowls
in dig en ous	na tive	ial and	brooms
le git i mate	law ful	isth mus	chairs.
pos te ri or	lat ter	mount ain	chests
so lic it ous	anx ious	prov ince	churn
sub serv i ent	use ful	prāi rie	elock
ul te ri or	fur Ther	Games.	desks
a' mi a ble	love ly	bill iards	forks
sal u ta ry	whole some	check ers	jārs
am i ea ble	friend ly	raf fle	knives
or di na ry	com mon	ten nis	lamps
see on da ry	see ond	Insects.	mats
sed en ta ry	sit ting	bee' tle	pans
trans i to ry	fleet ing	bed bug	pails
hor i zon tal	lev el	erick et	plates

Miscellaneous.			
eon' trast	op po si' tion	gad' fly	spoons
pref ace	in tro due tion	bean fly	screen
pre pense'	pre eon ceiv ed	a phis	stoves
fore stall	an tic' i pate	bot fly	stands
pris' tine	o rig in al	ox fly	tongs
spe" cial	par tie u lar	wee vil	tray
mourn ful	lam' ent a ble	Salts.	urns
mo dish	fash ion a ble	al' um	wheels
lone ly	sol i ta ry	ep som	dish' es
pre" cious	val u a ble	bo rax	chi na
ex aet'	me thod' ie al	glau b er	ba sins
ti' dings	in tel li gence	gyp sum	buck ets
rav el	dis en tan" gle	Bedding.	plat ters
want age	de fi" cien cy	blank'et	so fa
wōn der	ad mi ra' tion	ham mock	sal vers
in crease	aug ment a tion	mat ress	ta bles
pro fane'	ir rev' er ent	pal let	shōv els
re buke	rep re hen' sion	era dle	pitch ers
		pil low	bel lows

SECTION XIV.

Miscellaneous.

Water.

ce leb' ri ty
in gen u ous
eri te ri on
fas tid i ous
de märk a' tion
ex pe di' tion
par tic' i pate
nu' ga to ry
a bom' in ate
in au gu rate
pro eras ti nate
prog nos tie ate
re pu di ate
ob lit er ate
ab bre vi ate
ex pa tri ate

re nown'
ean' did
stand ard
squeam ish
lim it
dis patch'
pär take
fu' tile
ab hor'
in duet
de fer
fore show
dis eärd
e rase
a bridge
ex' ile

fame
frank
rule
nice
bound
speed
share
use' less
de test'
in vest
de lay
fore tell
re jeet
ef face
short en
ban ish

bay
cove
creek
flood
frith
gulf
lake
pond
pool
rill
sea
brook
spring
stream
sound
burn

ae cel' er ate
as sid u ous
mat' ri mo ny
rep u ta' tion
trep i da tion
se ver' i ty
in iq ui tous
in ad vert' ent
är til' le ry
eom pat i ble
in teg ri ty
mu nif i cent
pe ti' tion er
si mil i tude
me phit ie
eon trae tion
se eu ri ty
in thrall ment
ma lig ni ty

hast' en
sed u lous
wed lock
re pute'
tre' mor
rig or
wick ed
heed less
ord nance
eon sist' ent
prob' i ty
gen er ous
sup pli cant
sim i le
poi son ous
short en ing
pro tee' tion
serv' i tude
vir u lence

quick' en
dil i gent
mar riage
ered it
trem bling
striet ness
un just'
care' less
ean non
suit a ble
hon est y
lib er al
sup pli ant
like ness
nox ious
shrink ing
safe ty
bond age
mal ice

Land.
earth
cape
isle
plat
state
town
Beds.
eeuch
eot
bunk
Eartha.
elay
loam
märl
mold
soil
line
chack

SECTION XV.

Adjectives.

au spi' cious	fa' vor a ble
eos met ie	beau ti fy ing
är' du ous	la bö' ri ous
hor ta tive	ad vis o ry
no ta ble	re märk a ble
pla ea ble	ap peas a ble
pal pa ble	per cep ti ble
par a mount	su pe ri or
tur bu lent	tu mult u ous
vis i ble	dis cern i ble
vin ci ble	con' quer a ble
in tri cate	eom pli ea ted
lu era tive	prof it a ble
pro pi' tious	mer ci ful
im promp tu	ex tem' po re
sub al tern	in fe ri or

Instruments of Music

ban' dore
bag pipe
bu gle
eorn et
cym bal
fid dle
haut boy*
jews härp
or gan
sack but
spin et
ta bor
tim brel
bas soon'
guit är

Nouns.

in' fi del	un be liev' er	bäss' vi' ol
me men' to	re mem' bran cer	trump' et
mi as ma	ef flu vi a	Verse, poetry.
lex' i eon	die' tion a ry	dac' tyl
dis burse' ment	ex pend' i ture	ep ie
in vest ment	in vest i ture	ee logue
ex emp tion	im mu ni ty	geor gie
dys pep sy	in di ges' tion	i dyl
re trae tion	re eant a tion	lyr ie
es trange ment	äl ien a tion	pe an
im' po tence	in a bil i ty	spon dee
meas ure ment	men su ra tion	tro chee
in ter diet	pro hi bi' tion	stan za
a nal' o gy	re sem' blance	blank verse
e bri e ty	drunk' en ness	rhyme
fi del i ty	faith ful ness	sat ire
fra ter ni ty	bröth er hood	i am' bie
hu mil i ty	hum ble ness	päs' tor al

* ho boy

Verbs.

ea pit' u late
 de lib er ate
 dis erim in ate
 dis eoun te nance
 hab it u ate
 in ear cer ate
 eom mem o rate
 re cip ro eate
 dis en tan" gle
 un der val ue
 de pop' u late
 ex on er ate
 pre pon der ate
 re mu ner ate
 spe cif i eate
 mo nop o lize
 ag' grand ize

sur ren' der
 eon sid er
 dis tin" guish
 dis eour age
 ae eus tom
 im pris on
 cel' e brate
 in ter change'
 ex' tri eate
 un der rate'
 dis peo' ple
 dis bur den
 out weigh'
 fee' om pense
 spec i fy
 en gröss'
 dig' ni fy

Precious Stones.

ag' ate
 ber yl
 erys tal
 dia mond
 jew el
 ja cinth
 jas per
 o nyx
 o pal
 ru by
 sär dine
 sap phire
 to pas
 Metals.
 eop' per
 eo balt
 nick el

Nouns.

a lae' ri ty
 al le gi ance
 a vid i ty
 hos til i ty
 in iq ui ty
 pro gen i tor
 mon' o logue
 eom pe tence
 u til' i ty
 ea lam i ty
 pos ter i ty
 re cip i ent
 ur ban i ty
 eo ad ju' tor
 dis so lu tion
 res ti tu tion
 va eu' i ty
 mal e fae' tor

cheer' ful ness
 loy al ty
 ea ger ness
 en mi ty
 wick ed ness
 an ces tor
 se lil' o quy
 suf fi" cien cy
 use' ful ness
 mis for' tune
 de scend ants
 re ceiv er
 po lite ness
 as sist ant
 dis solv ing
 re stör ing
 emp' ti ness
 erim i nal

Metals.

bul' ion
 his muth
 i ron
 pew ter
 sil ver
 Fish.
 gram' pus
 her ring
 had dock
 shän er
 mul let
 floun der
 bärb el
 pol lock
 sahm ön
 suck er
 stur geön
 hal i but

Nouns.

Diseases of Man.

ad u la' tion
 dim i nu tion
 eas' u al ty
 hor ti cul tare
 or a to ry
 pār si mo ny
 mer ce na ry
 in sur ree' tion
 in can ta tion
 pro lon' ga' tien
 req ui si' tion
 ren o va tion
 res ig na tion
 lim it a tion
 de lir' i um
 ae' eu ra cy
 sep a ra tist

flat' ter y
 less en ing
 ae ci dent
 gār den ing
 el o quence
 spār ing ness
 hire ling
 se di' tion
 en chānt ment
 length' en ing
 re qui' ing
 re new al
 sub mis sion
 re stric tion
 de rānge ment
 pre ci' sion
 dis sent er

a' gae
 an thrax
 asth ma
 bel lon
 ean cer
 eank er
 ehol er a
 eol ie
 fe vere
 chil blain
 drop sy
 grav el
 her pes
 hick up
 hu more
 jāun dice
 mea sles

Adjectives.

ap pro' pri ate
 ehi mer ie al
 ef fem i nate
 im pet u ous
 in vid i ous
 i tin er ant
 me lo di ous
 re cip ro eal
 eon eom i tant
 de lee ta ble
 eom menc ing
 in sid i ous
 eom mo di ous
 op pro bri ous
 pred' a to ry
 mis er a ble
 pre ea' ri ous
 e lab o rate

pe eul' iar
 fan' ci ful
 wo man ish
 vi o lent
 en vi ous
 trav el ing
 mu sie al
 mu tu al
 at tend' ing
 de light ful
 be gin ning
 in snar ing
 eon vĕn ient
 re proach ful
 plun' der ing
 un hap' py
 un cer tain
 la' bor ed

quin' sy
 rat tles
 seur vy
 tet ters
 pleu ri sy
 ty phus
 ul cers
 whit low
 ea tārrh'
 rick' ets
 phthis ic

Diseases of
beasts.

found' er
 gland ers
 mur rain
 spav in
 au' ti eor
 stag gers

THE TOY BRIG.

James. Where have you been, Charles, and where did you get this nice ship?

Charles. I have been all the way to John Boon's.

James. But why did you not call me? I should like to have gone.

Charles. The fact was, James, I went to see if John had made this ship. He told me he would make me one, but I was not sure when it would be done; and as I meant to give it to you, I did not wish you to see it till then.

James. Thank you, dear Charles; how kind it was in you to think of me; and what a fine ship this is! But who is John Boon?

Charles. Oh, he is a son of George Boon, the boatman, who is sick, and quite poor. All they have to live on, is what John earns. He is not fit for *hard* work, but he makes all sorts of nice, neat things, and rich folks buy them to help him, for he is a good boy.

James. Oh, I should like to see some of the toys he makes. May be I should buy some thing of him.

Charles. He will be glad to have you, for he has a fine lot of toys on hand. But to my mind, the things he makes *best* are boats and ships, and he rigs them all in fine style.

James. We will give him a call in a day or two. But what do you mean by "*rigs them*?"

Charles. To rig a ship is to put up the masts, and ropes, and sails. You see here are two masts, so this is a brig.

James. Is she a brig, Charles?

Charles. Yes; but not a brig of war; she has no guns, or port holes to fire from. But she is of a good size and shape, and I hope will sail well.

James. I hope so, too. We will take her down to the beach with us, Charles.

Charles. That is just what made me in such haste; for my aunt said we might spend the rest of the day on the beach.

James. What a fine time we shall have! As we go, we can sail our brig in the streams by the way.

Charles. But we must first launch her from the shore, as they do the ships built in a ship yard.

James. "*Launch her,*" Charles! What do you mean by that?

Charles. I can tell you what a *launch* is, for I have seen one, and a fine sight it was. A ship, though it sails on the sea, is built on the land; and a launch, is when they let her slide down from the place where she was built, to float on the sea.

James. Oh, I know now what you mean; but let us first think of a *name* for her.

Charles. Yes; but do not fix on a hard name, as if she was a *brig of war*; she is not to fight, you know.

James. Then if she is to be a ship of *peace*, we will call her "*The Friends.*"

Charles. That will be a good name, and John can paint it on her stern.

James. Can John *paint names*, too?

Charles. Oh, yes, quite well; he paints names on all the ships he makes. He paints his toys, too, and they look fine, you may be sure. I wish you could see them. He has men, girls, boys, dolls, and all such things.

James. I should not think a boy like him could make such things. But will there be time for him to put the name on my brig? I must go home soon, you know.

Charles. Oh, he can paint it in *half an hour*, and it will soon dry. I will get him to do it in good style for you.

James. Thank you, Charles. I shall think much of my ship for your sake. When I am at home it will make me think of you, and how kind you were to me, when I look at my ship.

Charles. And I shall think of you, James, when you are gone. I hope we shall be friends as long as we live.

James. Oh, I am sure we shall, Charles.

SECTION XVI.

Miscellaneous.

cir' eum stance	con di' tion	state
be nev' o lence	char' i ty	love
ex pe di ent	suit a ble	fit
con sum ma' tion	com ple' tion	end
com pe ti' tion	ri' val ry	strife
op er a tion	a gen cy	work
ob li ga tion	con tract	bond
ma lev' o lence	en mi ty	spite
in ves ti gate	seru ti nize	search
ex hil a rate	en liv' en	cheer
mag nif i cent	ma jes tie	grand
dex ter i ty	ex pert ness	skill
ad' ver sa ry	en' e my	for
ig no min y	in fa my	shame
ep i dem' is	eu ti ele	skin
un der stand ing	in tel lect	mind

de bil' i tate	e nerv' ate	weak' en
ex ten u ate	pal' li ate	less en
ob strep er ous	clam or ous	nois y
e pit o me	a bridg' ment	ab stract
ex te ri or	ex tern al	out ward
e lu ci date	il lus trate	ex plain'
hab it a' tion	res' i dence	a bode
con' tu me ly	in so lence	re proach
an i mad vert'	erit i cise	con' sure
ex on' er ate	dis bur' den	un load'
ex term in ate	ex tîr pate	de stroy
su per flu ous	re dun dant	use' less
oe eu pa' tion	em ploy ment	bus i ness
laz a ret to	hos pi tal	pest house
re verb' er ate	re ech o	re sound'
o be di ent	sub mis sive	du' ti ful
al ter ca' tion	con ten tion	dis pute'
il lus' tri ous	em' i nent	fa'mous
in noe u ous	in no cent	harm less

SECTION XVII.

Miscellaneous.

an tag' o nist
a me na ble
spon ta ne ous
a nom a lous
e eon o my
in e bri ate
ob liv i on
per pet u al
pri mor di al
ev' i dent ly
the of o gy
va' ri e gate
non en' ti ty
pro pens i ty
hy poth e sis
tau tol o gy

ad' ver sa ry
an swer a ble
vol un ta ry
ir reg' u lar
fru gal i ty
in tox i cate
for get ful ness
eon tin u al
o rig in al
ob vi ous ly
di vin' i ty
di vers i fy
nen ex ist' ence
in elim a tion
sup po si' tion
rep e ti' tion

Civil and Military
Officers.

ward' en
seal er
cap tain
col o nel
eon sul
dau phin
en sign
en voy
jas tice
ma jor
may or
mär quis
ser geant
sher iff
vice roy

u biq' ui ty
eon ster na' tion
eon va les cent
der e lie tion
ex e ge sis
rem i nis cence
dis erep' an cy
at tent ive ly
mod' er ate ly
ex eūs' a ble
eom bust i ble
dis eon nee' tion
fa mil' iar ize
in ad e quate
in ae eu rate
ered' it a ble
mal e die' tion
em böld' en ed
per plex i ty

om ni pres' ence
as ton' ish ment
re cov er ing
a ban don ment
ex pla na' tion
ree ol lee tion
dis a gree ment
dil' i gent ly
tem per ate ly
pär don a ble
in flam' ma ble
sep a ra' tion
ha bit' u ate
in suf fi' cient
er ro' ne ous
rep' u ta ble
ex e era' tion
en cour' a ged
em bar rass-ment

vis' eount*
es quire'
Ecclesiastical.
bish' op
eu rate
vie ar
dea eon
el der
ex äreh
prel ate
pri mate
ree tor
doe tor
priest
leg ate
dean
preach er
ex äreh' ate
* Vr' kount.

Miscellaneous.

des' pi ea ble	eon tempt' i ble	mean
pre pos' ter ous	ir ra tion al	ab surd'
eon mis er ate	eon pas sion ate	pit' y
eon gru i ty	eon sist en cy	fit ness
an te ce' dent	an te ri or	pri or
en eo' mi um	pan e gyr' ie	eu lo gy
for tu i tous	ae ci dent al	eas u al
ce ler i ty	ve loc' i ty	swift ness
e quiv o cal	am big u ous	doubt ful
pro pin qui ty	prox im i ty	near ness
eon see ta ry	eor' ol la ry	de due' tion
ex or bi tant	ex trav' a gant	ex ces sive
ex u ber ant	lux u ri ant	a bund ant
fe lic i ty	be at i tude	hap' pi ness
cir eum stan' tial	par tie u lar	mi nute'
im pār' tial ly	eq' ui ta bly	just' ly
in stru ment' al	eon du' cive	aid ing

THE PLAYTHINGS.

1. "O! mother, here's the very top,
That *brother* used to spin,
The vase with seeds, I've seen him drop
To call our robin in;
2. "The line that held his pretty kite,
His bow, his cup, his ball,
The slate on which he learned to write,
His feather, cap, and all."
3. "My dear, I'd put the things away,
Just where they were before,—
Go, Anna, take him out to play,
And shut the closet door."
4. Sweet innocent! he little thinks,
The slightest thought expressed,
Of him that's dead,—how deep it sinks
Within a mother's breast.

Miscellaneous.

pro fi'' cien cy
 eom pul so ry
 ad ven ture sōme
 de mon stra tive
 es tab lish ed
 un cīr eum speet
 e vent u ate
 eon term in ous
 eon tu ma' cious
 sus ten ta tion
 dis po si'' tion
 des pe ra tion
 en ter tain ment
 eom pat' i ble
 eon sum ma' tion
 pār tic' i pant
 in elin a' tion

ad vānce' ment
 eom pel ling
 haz' ard ous
 eon elu' sive
 eon firm ed
 in eāu tious
 term' in ate
 bord er ing
 ob sti nate
 main to nance
 ar range' ment
 hope' less ness
 a muse' ment
 eon sist ent
 eom ple'' tion
 pār tāk er
 tend' en cy

prog' ress
 fōr cing
 dār ing
 cer tain
 fix ed
 heed less
 is sue
 touch ing
 per verse'
 sup port
 meth' od
 de spair'
 treat' ment
 fit ting
 end ing
 shār er
 lean ing

de vel op ment
 dis eon so late
 as ton ish ment
 de ci pher ed
 eom pre hen' sive
 per' emp to ry
 sane ti mo ny
 su per vi' sor
 er er get ie
 in' do lent ly
 mol est a' tion
 neg' li gent ly
 ob seu ra' tion
 v sti nate ly
 o ver rūl' ing
 pas siv' i ty
 pit' i ful ness
 in ad' e quate
 in an i mate

dis elos' ure
 de jeet ed
 a maze ment
 ex plain ed
 ea pa cious
 ab' so lute
 de vout' ness
 o ver seer'
 vig' or ous
 slug gish ly
 an noy' ance
 heed' less ly
 ob seūr' ing
 stub' born ly
 eon trōl' ling
 pas' sive ness
 ten der ness
 in eom plete'
 spir' it less

un fold' ing
 eōm' fort less
 eon fu' sion
 un fold ed
 ex tens ive
 pos' i tive
 ho li ness
 in speet' or
 fōr' ci ble
 la zi ly
 dis turb' ance
 re miss ly
 dār k' en ing
 will ful ly
 di reet' ing
 sub mis sion
 eom pas sion
 de feet ive
 in aet ive

Miscellaneous.

e mol' li ent
 ef frōnt er y
 per cip i ent
 un der tāk' ing
 re sid' u um
 nec' es sa ry
 ti mid' i ty
 eon ses u tive
 in cip i ent
 in ad' vert' ence
 im pris' on ment
 im mae u late
 im per a tive
 cīr eum fer ence
 i ras ci ble
 in firm i ty
 re sus ci tate

le' ni ent
 im pu dence
 per cep' tive
 ad vent ure
 re main der
 es sen tial
 eow' ard icee
 sue ceed' ing
 be gin ning
 neg' li gence
 eon fine' ment
 un de fil' ed
 im pe' ri ous
 pe riph e ry
 ir' ri ta ble
 weak ness
 re viv' i fy

soft' en ing
 sau ci ness
 per ceiv' ing
 en' ter prise
 res i due
 req ui site
 fear ful ness
 fol low ing
 eom mend' ing
 o' ver sight
 re straint'
 spot' less
 eom mänd' ing
 pa rim e ter
 pas' sion ate
 dis ease'
 re vive

cer e mo' ni ous
 eon ti gu i ty
 e eo nom ie al
 in di vid u al
 plu vi am e ter
 pri mo ge ni al
 hy per bo re an
 an i mos i ty
 o le ag in ous
 per spi eu i ty
 sub i ta ne ous
 su per cil i ous
 sub sid' i a ry
 di lap i da ted
 hi e ro glyph' ie
 in fat u a tion
 im' po tent ly
 ex pe' di en cy
 in ten tion al ly

form' al
 eon tact
 fru gal
 sin gle
 rain gage
 first born
 north ern
 ha tred
 oil y
 clear ness
 sud den
 haugh ty
 aid ing
 de cay ed
 em' blem
 fol ly
 weak ly
 fit ness
 de sign' ed ly

Buildings.

är' se nal
 hos pi tal
 mu se' um
 meet' ing house
 nun ne ry
 syn a gogue
 the a ter
 ea the' dral
 pan the on
 ro tun da
 state' pris' on

Quadrupeds.

ieh neu' mon
 o pos sum
 kan' ga roo'
 eha me' le on
 zo oph a gan
 är ma dil' lo

SECTION XVIII.

Miscellaneous.

in seru' ta ble	un searh' a ble	hid' den
de fin i tive	de term in ate	fi nal
vil' lain ous ly	in' fa mous ly	base ly
eom pla' een cy	ap pro ba' tion	pleas ure
pro mul ga' tion	pub li ea' tion	no tice
eon tem pla' tion	med i ta' tion	stud y
eor re spond ent	an' swer a ble	suit ed
pune' tu al ly	seru pu lous ly	ex act' ly
in au spi' cious	un for' tu nate	un luck y
at tent' ive ly	dil' i gent ly	care' ful ly
dee la ra' tion	af firm a' tion	as ser' tion
dis re spect ful	ir rev' er ent	un civ il
de spite' ful ly	ma li' cious ly	seorn' ful ly
cir eum ven' tion	im po si' tion	de cep' tion
a muse' ment	ree re a' tion	di ver sion
di vers i ty	dif' fer ence	un like ness

dis fig' ure ment	de form' i ty	de face' ment
af fee' tion ate ly	ten' der ly	lõv' ing ly
dis a gree' a ble	un pleas' ant	of fens' ive
dis sat is fac' tion	dis eon tent'	dis like'
eom mis er a' tion	eom pas' sion	pit' y
eom pli ment' a ry	o bli' ing	civ il
eon spie' u ous ly	o' pen ly	plain ly
cir eum ro' ta ry	re vol' ing	turn ing
de term in a' tion	de cis ion	pur pose
de bil i ta' tion	fee' ble ness	weak ness
del e te' ri ous	de struct' ive	dead ly
eon tur me li ous	re proach ful	a bûs' ive
de rog' a to ry	de traet ing	de grād ing
vol a til' i ty	live' li ness	lev' i ty
in ju' ri ous ly	hurt ful ly	wrong ful ly
so lic i tude	aux i' e ty	earn est ness
so lic it a' tion	sup pli ea' tion	en treat' y
ae ri mo' ni ous	eor ro' sive	shārp
eon tra diet o ry	in eon sist' ent	eon' tra ry

Miscellaneous.

eon sid' er ate ly pru' dent ly
 eon so ci a' tion eom pan' ion ship
 eon du pli ea tion doub' ling
 eon de scend' ing ly court e ous ly
 de fam' a to ry ea lum ni ous
 in flam ma to ry in flām ing
 in ju di' cious ly un wise ly
 in suf fi' cien cy de fi' cien cy
 in ere du li ty un be lief'
 im ma tu ri ty un ripe' ness
 im pen' i tent ly ob' du rate ly
 im per ti nent ly of fi' cious ly
 im pro pri' e ty un suit a ble ness
 il lus' tri ous ly eon spie u ous ly
 im ag in a ry vis' ion a ry
 in ci dent' al ly eas u al ly
 in au spi' cious ly un fa' vor a bly

Bays.

Baf' fin's
 Ben gäl
 Bis eay
 Cam peach' y
 Ches' a peake
 Del a ware
 Fun dy
 Hud son's
 Mo bile'

Seas.

A' zoph
 Bal tie
 Black
 Chi' na
 Cas pi an
 I rish
 Mär mo' ra

he red' it a ry pat ri mo' ni al
 ob lit er a' tion ef face' ment
 pre or di na tion fore or dain' ing
 pre oe eu pa tion pre pos ses sion
 pre pos' ter ous ly ab surd' ly
 pro eras ti na ting de lay ing
 prof' it a ble ness gain' ful ness
 prob lem at' ie al ques tion a ble
 prog nos' tie a ting fore show' ing
 su per im pend' ing o ver hang' ing
 sup ple ment' a ry ad di' tion al
 un al' ter a ble un change a ble
 tu mult u a ry dis or der ly
 vo lup tu ous ly lux u ri ous ly
 in vol un ta ri ly un will ing ly
 in har mo ni ous ly dis eord ant ly
 in sig nif i can cy un im port' ance
 im mu ta bil' i ty un change' a ble ness
 im prob a bil i ty un like li hood

North

Yel' low
 White

Gulfs.

Both' ni a
 Cal i for' ni a
 Fin' land
 Ge no' a
 Mex' i eo
 Per si an
 St. Law' rence
 Si' am
 Tä rän' to
 Ven' ice

Channels.

Brit' ish
 Bris tol
 St. George's
 Mo zam bique'

SECTION XIX.

DEFINING BY PHRASES.

a stray	out of the right way	Cities of Europe.
a wait	to wait for	Ath' ens
be siege	to lay siege to	Ber lin
be ware	to be cautious	Bor deaux*
cha grin	state of ill-humor	Brus' sels
eos tume	manner of dress	Ca diz
dis grace	state of shame	Cra ew
ex cept	to take out	Cork
ex treme	the utmost limit	Dub lin
forth with	without delay	Dres den
suf fice	to be enough	Ed in burg
well' bred	polite in manners	Glas gow
ba sis	the foundation	Han o ver
bev y	a flock of birds	Ham burg
bra zen	made of brass	Lön dön
claim ant	one who claims	Lie bon

earth' en	made of earth	Liv' er pool
fu ture	time to come	Ly ons
gut ter	passage for water	Mad rid
long ing	earnest desire	Mos cow
que rist	one who inquires	Na ples
quar ry	a stone mine	Par is, or †
rep tile	a creeping animal	Prague
ship wreck	loss of a ship	Röme
spöng y	soft and porous	Röu en †
treas ure	wealth laid up	Stock holm
ves per	the evening star	St. Pe' ters burg
up land	high land	Tou lon' †
wick et	a small gate	Ven' ice
war like	adapted to war	Vi en' na
ward robe	a place for apparel	Ve ro na
watch man	a night guard	War' saw
war fare	service in war	Wit ten burg
wör THY	having merit	
helm.	rudder of a ship	

* Bor do † Pe' re

† Roo' en † Too lon'

Verbs.		Words of opposite meaning.	
as pire'	to aim at	lav' ish	fru' gal
ab scind	to cut off	pa tient	fret ful
ar rive	to come to	pub lie	pri vate
as sent	to agree to	sum mer	win ter
an nex	to join to	sim ple	com plex
be set	to hem in	si lent	nois y
be take	to resort to	slack en	quick en
de jeet	to cast down	up per	un der
de eant	to pour off	wis dom	fol ly
e mit	to send out	ze nith	na dir
ex scind	to cut off	ad vance'	re treat'
e rase	to blot out	a dopt	re jeet
ex elaim	to cry out	a bave	be low
ex pel	to drive out	a fore	a baft
ef face	to blot out	af firm	de ny
re lapse	to slide back	be fore	be hind
re cede	to move back	de grade	ex alt

in jeet'	to cast in	di reet'	in verse'
se leet	to pick out	di verge	con verge
in sert	to set in	dis sent	con sent
af fix	to fix to	en camp	de camp
de duce	to draw from	in duce	e duce
de volve	to roll down	in erease	de erease
de traet	to take from	in hale	ex hale
dis burse	to pay out	in spire	ex pire
ex empt	to free from	di vine	hu man
ex punge	to blot out	pro fane	sa ered
in fliet	to lay on	as cend	de scend
re vert	to turn back	ar rive	de part
re dress	to set right	in volve	e volve
re serve	to keep back	in clude	ex clude
re store	to give back	a bridge	en larqe
re eline	to lean back	en list	dis band
pre cede	to go before	lim' pid	turb' id
se elude	to shut in	tor rid	frig id
seuf' fle	to struggle with	ere ate'	de stroy

Verbs and Nouns.

Words of opposite meaning.

ab seond'	to hide from	ab' sent	pres' ent
as perse	to cast censure	cheer ful	so ber
eqn volve	to roll together	cen ter	sur face
eon voke	to call together	dam age	prof it
de rive	to deduce, or draw from	doub le	sin' gle
en twine	to twist around	eld est	young est
im bibe	to drink in	free dom	slav er y
im pinge	to dash against	for mer	lat ter
pro pel	to drive forward	feel ing	numb ness
re buff	to beat back	hith er	thith er
sub scribe	to write under	hōme ly	hand some
pros' trate	to lay flat	ho ly	sin ful
ef fuse'	to pour out	hill y	lev el
ex alt	to lift high	im port	ex port
ex act	to demand	in let	out let
ex peet	to look for	in cōme	out lay
ex trude	to thrust out	mi ser	spend thrift

blub' ber	whale fat	mat' ter	spir' it
eof fer	a money chest	ma jor	mi nor
du el	a fight between two persons.	nim ble	elum sy
ex cise'	a duty on goods	o pen	elos ed
grav' el	coarse sand	love ly	hate ful
glim mer	a faint light	tight en	loos en
i dol	a heathen god	black en	whit en
im post	a duty on goods	quick en	slack en
mon soon'	trade winds	fall en	ris en
si' phon	a bent tube	short en	length en
skirm ish	a slight fight	stop page	pas sage
tal on	a bird's claw	skit tish	gen tle
dis tinct'	different from	tru ly	false ly
era vat	a neck cloth	a like'	un like'
ex tant	in being	im press	ex press
al' ley	a narrow way	in' gress	e' gress
se quel	a succeeding part	in jeet'	e jeet'
mis date	a wrong date	in' ward	out' ward
lub' ber	a clumsy fellow	for ward	back ward

SECTION XX.

Nouns.

Names of Towns.

eray' on	a colored mineral
eon elave	a close assembly
grap nel	a small anchor
li bel	a defamatory writing
mad der	a plant used for dyeing
pend ant	a jewel at the ear
pil grim	a wandering traveler
rid dance	a clearing away
soph ism	a fallacious argument
treat ise	a written discourse
sehoon er	a vessel with two masts
yeo' man	a common man
tor rent	a rapid stream
röu tine'	a round of business
per' uke	a cap of false hair
pla toon'	a small body of soldiers

Aus' tin
Än son
Al fred
Am herst
Bea ver
Chel sea
Court land
Cats kill
Cär lisle'
Deer' field
Dun kirk
En field
Fair field
Fish kill
Free hold
Guil ford

shal loon'	a slight woolen stuff
ax' iom	a self evident truth
am nes ty	a general pardon
fel on y	a capital crime
li bra ry	a collection of books
lot ter y	a scheme for prizes
man u al	a small book
meeh an ist	a maker of machines
sär do nyx	a precious stone
prec e dent	a foregoing example
shrub ber y	a collection of shrubs
in ti mate	a familiar friend
sen ti nel	a soldier on guard
stan na ry	a tin mine
si roe' eo	a noxious weed
pe num bra	a faint shade
do mes tie	a house servant
tor na do	a violent wind
silk' mer cer	a dealer in silks

Green' bush
Höus ton
Had dam
Mil burn
Men don
Mead ville
Or leans
Pau let
Pom fret
Pots dam
Platts burg
Rum ford
Swe den
Thet ford
Täup ton
Tol land
Wind ham
Prince ton
Suf field

Verbs.

Names of Rivers.

trans fix'	to pierce through
am' pu tate	to cut off a limb
an ti quate	to make obsolete
au thor ize	to give authority
bär bar ize	to render barbarous
can cer ate	to become a cancer
can non ade'	to attack with cannon
eo hab' it	to dwell together
eon" gre gate	to collect together
eon ju gate	to inflect a verb
eoun ter act'	to act contrary to
dis' lo cate	to put out of joint
nul li fy	to render void
per se eute	to pursue with malice
pu tre fy	to make putrid
rar e fy	to make thin
en er gize	to give energy to

Broad
Black
Clinch
Clark's
Dan
Duck
Flint
Fox
Green
James
Neuse
Trent
Pearl
Red
Rock
Salt
Tar

ex cul' pate	to clear from fault
in carn ate	to clothe with flesh
lit' i gate	to contest by law
ree ti fy	to make right
sim pli fy	to make plain
tyr an nize	to act the tyrant
ver si fy	to make verses
vit ri fy	to turn to glass
viv i fy	to make alive
leg is late	to enact laws
trans fig' ure	to change the form
com mün" gle	to mix together
im pan nel	to enroll a jury
em bow er	to shelter with trees
nom' in ate	to propose by name
in te grate	to make entire
in ter line'	to write between
in tro duce	to bring into notice
in tro vert	to turn inward

White
York
Ya soo
Hud' son
Mo hawk
On ion
Sa eo
Ash ley
Coop er
Yad kin
Sa bine'
San tee
Pe dee
Mo bile
Man mee
Hu' ron
Wa bash
O hi' o
Ro an oke'

Miscellaneous.

ad mīs' sion	leave to enter
ad june tion	a joining
af fliet ive	giving pain
af fū sion	a pouring upon
a fore time	in time past
ap pend age	an addition
arch bish op	a chief bishop
se ces sion	a withdrawing
a dop tion	act of adopting
ad ven ture	to try a chance
al' li gate	to tie together
an ee dote	a short story
an thra cite	a sort of coal
as cen' sion	act of rising
eär nēl ian	a precious stone
am' bus eade	a lying in wait
cir eum fusc'	to spread around

Rivers.

Ar kan' sas
Ca taw ba
Ca haw ba
Mis sōu ri
Mus king um
Os we go
Oe mulg ee
O gee chee
Pe nob scot
Po to mae
Paw tux et
Pas sa ie
Pa tux ent
St. Law rence
Sa van nah
Sa til la
Sci o to

re ad mit'	to admit again
eo er' cion	restraint by force
eo los sus	a huge statue
eom min" gle	to mix together
eon junet ure	a critical time
eon' tra band	illegal trade
eo nun' drum	a sort of riddle
eon vie tion	a proving guilty
eon' ver sant	familiar with
eor ree' tion	act of correcting
eoun' ter pane	cover of a bed
de eri' al	a crying down
glut' ton y	excess in eating
her o ine	a female hero
mae eo boy	a kind of snuff
mae ro eom	the great world
mi ero eom	the-little world
mas si eot	oxyd of lead
per cent' um	by the hundred

Del' a ware
Cum ber land
Nan ti eōke
Mer ri mack
Prov i dence
Rar i tan
Sar a nae
Yel low stone
Chick o pee'
Con ga ree
Gen e see
Ten nes see
Wa ter ee
Il li nois
Gas eon ade
Ken tuck' y
Tom big bee
San dus ky
Ken ne bee'

Miscellaneous.

Parts of animal
bodies.

as cer tain'
in ter rupt
des' ig nate
mod u late
hes i tate
mac er ate
es ti mate
ob so lete
per fo rate
ex ea vate
ra di ate
in di eate
em a nate
su per vene
in ter vene
de pre" ciate
big' ot ry

to find out
to break in
to point out
to vary sounds
to be in doubt
to make lean
to set value on
out of use
to bore through
to dig out
to emit rays
to point out
to issue from
to come upon
to come between
to lose in value
blind zeal

ank' le
bö som
bow els
el bow
eye lid
fore head
glot tis
giz zard
gul let
fin" ger
in step
kid ney
knuck le
lar ynx
liv er
härs let

av e nue
eon se quence
post u late
vir u lent
lin i ment
or tho dox
pel li ele
form u la
sal a ry
pan o ply
gal ax y
prec i pice
per di" tion
pi men to
plum ba go
mis no mer
te na cious
in eum bent
im püt ing

a narrow entrance
what follows
an assumed position
very poisonous
soft ointment
sound in faith
a thin skin
a given form
stated hire
full armor
the milky way
a steep descent
utter ruin
allspice
black lead
a misnaming
holding fast
lying on
charging to

mid' riff
mem brane
mus cle
nos tril
pal ate
pel vis
pu pil
shōul der
stöm aeh
ten don
ud der
är te ry
eu ti ele
oe ci put
era ni um
knee pan
back bone
wind pipe
fore ärm

SECTION XXI.

Verbs.

e van' gel ize	to instruct in the gospel
ex pos tu late	to reason earnestly
re tal i ate	to render like for like
ex ag ger ate	to enlarge beyond truth
a nal o gize	to explain by analogy
as sim i late	to make or to grow like
as sev er ate	to affirm positively
eo op er ate	to labor for the same end
per pet u ate	to make perpetual
a pos ta tize	to forsake one's profession
a pol o gize	to plead for, or to excuse
fa cil i tate	to make easy or easier
ex em pli fy	to illustrate by example
in dem ni fy	to save harmless from loss
ne ces si tate	to make necessary
ma trie u late	to admit to membership

lux u' ri ate	to grow to excess
phi los o phize	to reason as a philosopher
pre med i tate	to consider beforehand
ex pee to rate	to discharge from the lungs
im mor tal ize	to make immortal, undying
in fu ri ate	to enrage, or make mad
im par a dise	to make very happy
mo nop o lize	to engross, or purchase the whole
char' ac ter ize	to give character to
nat u ral ize	to adopt as a native citizen
vol a til ize	to render or make volatile
na tion al ize	to make national
o rig' in ate	to produce what is new
re ex am' ine	to examine a second time
re es tab lish	to establish again
do mes' tie ate	to tame or make tame
ar tie u late	to speak distinctly
pre sig ni fy	to signify beforehand
pre typ i fy	to show before by figure

	Miscellaneous.	Names of Towns
eo eoon'	the silk worm's ball	Bäth
mat' ron	an elderly lady	Keene
ean o py	a covering overhead	Lynn
eom e dy	a dramatic composition	Lyme
des pot ism	absolute power	Rome
hom i cide	a man-slayer	Troy
leth ar gy	morbid drowsiness	Ware
bin na ele	a ship's compass box	Wells
par a gon	a perfect model	York
prof li gate	extremely vicious	Bel' fast
priv i lege	peculiar benefit	Bur ton
in ter im	in the mean time	Ben son
ob le quy	censorious speech	Bed ford
ru di ment	first principle	Glin ton
soph ist ry	false reasoning	Cam den
sym me try	due proportion	Can ton
us u ry	unlawful interest	Dan by

gyp' se ous	relating to gypsum	Der' by
su i cide	self murder	Del hi
pest i lence	an infectious disease	Dax ton
ath let' ie	strong and vigorous	East on
ea lor ie	the matter of heat	Elk ton
eo e val	of the same age	Gro ton
dra mat ie	pertaining to the drama	Frank lin
e mo tion	a moving of the mind	Am boy
mo ment um	force of motion	Ath ens
ärm ip o tent	powerful in arms	Li ma
ex pe ri ence	practical knowledge	Ma eon
pre rog a tive	exclusive privilege	New ton
no te ri ous	publicly known	Nor folk
phe nom e non	something remarkable	New bern
gaud' i ness	tinsel appearance	Natch es
pan o rä' ma	a view on all sides	Quin cy
met a phys ics	the science of mind	Spär ta
mau so le um	a magnificent tomb	Len ox
laud' a to ry	containing praise	Mön roe

SECTION XXII.

Miscellaneous.

Words contrasted.

an no ta' tion	an explanatory note	buy	sell
ad o ra tion	divine worship	boy	girl
as pi ra tion	an ardent wish	bless	curse
at test a tion	official testimony	best	worst
sub ju ga tion	act of subduing	black	white
suf fo ea tion	the act of choking	bone	flesh
syn eo pa tion	contraction of a word	cool	warm
an ti sep tic	opposing putrefaction	cold	hot
art i fi' cial	made by art	come	go
the o ret ic	pertaining to theory	coarse	fine
met a phor ic	expressing similitude	cheap	dear
me te or ic	pertaining to meteors	day	night
an thol' o gy	a discourse on flowers	dry	wet
an tip a thy	natural aversion	east	west
as sas sin ate	to murder secretly	far	near
an ni hi late	to reduce to nothing	fair	foul

as sev' er ate	to affirm positively	fat	lean
se en ty	a state of safety	false	true
sex en ni al	once in six years	first	last
so bri e ty	habitual temperance	find	lose
so lem ni ty	steady seriousness	friend	foe
so lid i fy	to make solid	great	small
sym met ric al	proportional in its parts	good	bad
syn on y mous	the same in meaning	hard	soft
mer eu ri al	relating to mercury	high	low
mis an thro py	hatred of mankind	height	depth
seur ril i ty	low, abusive language	hill	vale
aud' it o ry	an assembly of hearers	in	out
bal ne a ry	a bathing room	joy	grief
stat u a ry	art of carving	long	short
ste re o type	immovable type	loss	gain
stim u la tive	tending to excite	love	hate
tem po ra ry	continuing for a time	laugh	cry
tem per a ment	constitution of body	bought	sold
su per a bound'	to be very abundant	give	take

Nouns.

hy poth' e sis	a theory or system assumed
mil len ni um	a period of a thousand years
noe tam bu list	a person who walks in the night
som nam bu list	a person who walks in sleep
ea par i son	a superb dress for a horse
bi og ra phy	a history of a person's life
dox ol o gy	a hymn, or form of praise to God
in gre di ent	a part of any compound
so lil o quy	a discourse to one's self
phi lol o gy	a critical knowledge of words
zo og ra phy	a description of animals
tau tol o gy	a repetition of the same words
cri te ri on	a standard by which to judge
au tom a ton	a self-moving machine
tra di" tion	a transmission from father to son
vice ge rent	an officer acting for another
em po ri um	a place of merchandize

a' vi a ry	a place in which birds are kept
em is sa ry	a spy, or one sent on some mission
pros e lyte	a convert to some new opinion
ap o plex y	a disorder that affects the brain
au to graph	a writing by one's own hand
pla gi a ry	a theft in literature
cer e mo ny	a form of civility, or outward rite
al le go ry	a figurative discourse
an ti christ	a person who is opposed to Christ
rep ro bate	a person abandoned to sin
in ven to ry	a list of goods or articles
a er o naut	a person who sails through the air
syn o nym	a word of the same meaning
eav al eade	a procession on horseback
ear i ea ture	a ludicrous representation
di lem' ma	a doubtful or difficult choice
dys pep sy	a difficulty of digestion
di plo ma	a deed of privilege
syn' a gogue	a Jewish house of worship

Miscellaneous.

al lu' vi on
 af fi da' vit
 ef' fi ea cy
 hab it a ble
 sa gac' i ty
 su per la tive
 sus cep ti ble
 ver bos i ty
 ea tas tro phe
 am phib i ous
 eas' u al ty
 or thog' ra phy
 cho rog ra phy
 eol lo qui al
 con cep ta ele
 eon nu bi al
 e eon o my

soil deposited by water
 a declaration under oath
 power to produce effects
 that may be inhabited
 acuteness of discernment
 in the highest degree
 capable of receiving
 superabundance of words
 an unfortunate conclusion
 living in two elements
 an unforeseen event
 the art of spelling correctly
 the art of drawing maps
 relating to conversation
 that which contains
 pertaining to marriage
 frugal management

een tig' u ous
 mis' cel la ny
 pat ri mo ny
 or tho e py
 mem o ra ble
 u nan' i mous
 bel lig er ent
 ten trif u gal
 phi lan thro py
 phi los o phy
 eol le gi ate
 ma ter ni ty
 mu nic' pal
 per en ni al
 me trop o lis
 ty pog ra phy
 mo not o ny
 or' tho dox y
 in flu en' tial

meeting so as to touch
 a variety of subjects
 an estate inherited
 correct pronunciation
 worthy of being remembered
 being of one mind
 carrying on open war
 flying off from the center
 the love of mankind
 the love of wisdom, knowledge
 relating to a college
 the relation of a mother
 belonging to a corporation
 lasting through the year
 the chief city of a country
 the art of printing from types
 uniformity of sound
 soundness of doctrine
 exerting influence

THE LITTLE ROBIN.

1. Look, Mary, how that pretty little robin comes and perches near the window! It does not seem at all afraid of us, though we are so near it. Poor robin, what is it you want?

2. Is there no fruit in the hedges? and have you come for a few crumbs of bread from us? I am sure you shall have them. Go into the kitchen, Mary, and ask for some crumbs.

3. Now then, here it comes; see how it picks up the crumbs, and turns its little head about every minute, to watch if any body is coming to hurt it.

4. Do not be afraid, little robin, we will not hurt you; we should be very sorry, I am sure, to hurt a pretty little harmless bird. We like too well to see you come and eat the crumbs of bread.

5. Now then, it has had enough, and is hopping away. There it goes. It has perched upon a tree, and is going to give us a song. Pretty little creature, how happy it seems! It is very grateful for its good meal.

6. There is no bird so tame as a robin; all other birds fly away the moment we come near them, as if they were afraid we should do them harm; but the little robin seems to say, "I am only a little harmless bird; surely you will not be so cruel as to harm me; for I only want a few crumbs of bread, and in return I will give you one of my best songs."

7. It is very pleasant to have the robin stay and sing to us in winter, when all the other birds have left us; and we may surely give him a piece of bread in return for his pretty song

8. I am glad to see you, my dear little robin,
You put me in mind of warm weather;
I'll open the window, and hope you will hop in,
And then we can both live together.

PETER AND HIS FATHER.

1. ONE day in the month of March, when the sun shone very bright, and it was quite warm, Mr. Shaw was walking in the door-yard, and his little son Peter came to him.

2. Now Peter loved his father very much, because he was so kind to tell him what he had a desire to know. Peter, my son, said Mr. Shaw, when it is noon, the sun is exactly south.

3. It is March now, and in March, the sun rises exactly in the east, and sets exactly in the west. Now tell me, said Mr. Shaw, which way is north.

4. Peter thought a little, and pointing where the sun rises, said, that is east. Then pointing toward the sun said, that is south, father, if it is just noon. Then pointing where the sun would set, said, that is west; and north must be just opposite to the sun at noon.

5. You are right, said Mr. Shaw. Now Peter, if you should go west far enough, you would come to the great Pacific Ocean. Now, you may always know which way to look for the Pacific Ocean.

6. If you should go east, you would come to the Atlantic Ocean. If you should go east, across the Atlantic Ocean, you would come to Europe. Just south of Europe lies Africa, and east of Europe, is Asia.

7. But if you should go west, across the Pacific Ocean you would come to Asia, just as well as to go east. This could not be unless the earth was round like your ball.

8. If you should go south, you would come to South America. Now, said Mr. Shaw to Peter, point your finger toward Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.

9. Peter had been so careful to hear all his father had said, that he could point his finger exactly toward each one.

SECTION XXIII.

DEFINING BY CAPTIONS.

The Noun with its corresponding Adjective.

In most cases, the pupil will know the meaning of the several nouns standing opposite their adjectives.

The adjectives, in each first column, are defined by repeating the words at the head of the columns, with the primitive word in the second column, standing opposite to its adjective. Thus, over *formic* stands "*pertaining or belonging to*;" then *formic* is defined by saying "*pertaining to ants*." So *dorsal*, "*pertaining to the back*."

Pertaining or belonging to

for' mie	änts
ur zine	bears
fe line	eats
vae cine	eows
ea nine'	dogs
vul' pins	fox es
vi tal	life
mär tial	war
ho ral	hours
flo ral	flow ers
bes tial	beasts
pre dal	prey
ni trous	ni ter
na val	ships
vi nous	wine
mu ral	walls
bru mal	win ter
clin ie	a bed
du gal	a duke
men sal	a ta ble
do tal	a dow er
lo eal	a place
fil ial	a sön
fis eal	a treas ur y

Pertaining or belonging to

dor' sal	the back
na tal	the bïrth
pe dal	the foot
lum bar	the loins
cen tral	the cen ter
po lar	the poles
spi nal	the spine
frönt al	the frönt
ver nal	the spring
ma lar	the cheek
men tal	the mind
lu nar	the moon
nerv ous	the nerves
na sal	the nose
cost al	the ribs
so lar	the sun
stel lar	the stärs
dent al	the teeth
vē nous	the veins
ma rine'	the sea
ter rene	the earth
ru' ral	the coun try
lin" gual	the tōngue
fo eal	the fo eus

Repeat the caption with any word in the second column, and it defines its opposite word in the first column. Thus, *blameless*, without *blame*.

Without

Countries of Europe.

blame less
brain less
beard less
cloud less
eye less
faith less
friend less
fault less
fear less
grace less
guilt less
guile less
hope less

blame
sense
beard
clouds
eyes
faith
friends
faults
fear
grace
guilt
guile
hope

Aus' tri a
Ba den
Ba va' ri a
Bo he mi a
Bel' gi um
Den mark
Eng land
Flan ders
France
Ger' ma ny
Greece
Han' o ver
Hol land

heed' less
harm less
help less
juice less
life less
leaf less
law less
noise less
rest less
sight less
shame less
stain less
sleep less
sense less
tooth less
tear less
taste less
end less
joy less

care
harm
help
juice
life
leaves
law
noise
rest
sight
shame
stains
sleep
sense
teeth
tears
taste
end
joy

Hun' ga ry
Ire land
It a ly
Lap land
Nor way
Po land
Port u gal
Prus si a *
Rus si a †
Sax o ny
Scot land
Spain
Swe' den
Switz er land
Tur key
Wales
Wir tem burg

*Pro' she a, or Prush' e a
†Roo' she a, or Rush' e a

SECTION XXIV.

Repeat the caption heading the columns, with any word in the second column of the couplets, and it defines its opposite word in the first column. Thus, *blackish*, somewhat *black*.

Somewhat

A little, or a small

black' ish	black	bul' let	ball
cool ish	cool	fil let	band
dusk ish	dusk	glob ule	globe
damp ish	damp	gran ule	grain
faint ish	faint	hill ock	hill
green ish	green	po ny	horse
gray ish	gray	pul ly	wheel
new ish	new	pup pet	doll
old ish	old	pen non	flag
pāl ish	pale	pal let	bed
round ish	round	peb ble	stone
small ish	small	run let	cask
salt ish	salt	ring let	ring

sour' ish	sour	rip' ple	wave
sick ish	sick	mor sel	piece
soft ish	soft	satch el	bag
sweet ish	sweet	stream let	stream
wet tish	wet	lamb kin	lamb
whit ish	white	duck ling	duck
	Like a	leaf let	leaf
boy' ish	boy	bil let	let ter
child ish	child	ham let	vil lage
eōlt ish	eōlt	is let *	isl and †
gīrl ish	gīrl	pon iard	dag ger
wōlf ish	wōlf	pus tule	pim ple
fool ish	fool	pār cel	lan dle
mūl ish	mule	round let	cir cle
fop pish	fop	tab let	ta ble
brūt ish	brute	tur ret	tow er
clown ish	elown	vi al	bot tle
knay ish	knave	eäsk et	box
slut tish	slut		

* 1 let

† 1 land

Pertaining or relating to		Consisting of	
ce ta' ceous	whales	a' que ous	wa' ter
di urn al	day	vit re ous	gläss
noe turn al	night	fer re ous	i ron
laeh' ry mal	tears	seo ri ous	dross
sac er do' tal	priests	pul ver ous	dust
tem' po ral	time	ig ne ous	fire
lae te al	milk	fi brous	fi bers
fo ren' sie	cōurts	pi lous	hair
bal' ne al	a bath	sa line'	salt
eor o nal	a erown	me tal' lie	met al
fes ti val	a feast	ma te ri al	mat ter
lin e ar	a line	san'' guin' e ous	blood
ma ter' nal	a mōTH er	wool' y	wool
pa ter nal	a fä THER	spi nous	thorns
bib' lie al	the bi ble	gräss y	gräss
cer e bral	the brai n	turf y	turfs
cor po ral	the bod y	earth y	earth

		Resembling	
eler' ie al	the eler gy	ser' rate	a saw
dig it al	the fin'' ger	glo bous	a globe
la bi al	the lips	milk y	milk
lat er al	the side	o' val	an egg
pee to ral	the breast	spi ral	a serew
gut tur al	the throat	gla cious	ice
hu mer al	the shoul der	os se ous	bone
max il lar	the jaw bone	neh u lous	a eloud
fem i nine	fe' males	u ve ous	grapes
in fant ine	in fants	niv e ous	snow
ce ies' tial	heav en	an nu lar	a ring
he ro ie	he roes	stel late	a star
of fi'' cial	of fice	tu bu lar	a tube
fra ter nal	broTH ers	ret i eule	a net
nu mer ie	num ber	cŕ eu lar	a cŕ' ele
hi ber nal	win ter	ser pen tine	a ser pent
oph thal mie	the eye	eap il la ry	a hair
pop' u lar	peo ple	fi la' ceous	threads
se pul' ehral	bur i al		

SECTION XXV.

Repeat the caption with any word in the second column, and it defines its opposite word in the first column; thus, *delusive*, having a tendency to *deceive*.

Having a tendency to		Implies	
de lu' sive	de ceive'	a väznt	be gone'
dis sua sive	dis suade	a foot	on foot
dif fu sive	dif fuse	a bed	in bed
de press ive	de press	a drift	a floät
de struct ive	de stroy	a side	a pärt
de cep tive	de lude	a fresh	a new
as sua sive	as suage	a slope	a slänt
in cens ive	pro voke	a thwart	a cross
pro mo tive	ad vänce	a left	on high
pre vent ive	pre vent	a dö	bus' tle
con sump tive	con sume	a shore	on shore'
re puls ive	re pel	a dieu	fare well
il lu sive	mis leađ	a non	quick' ly
<hr/>			
con du' cive	pro moto'	a baek'	back' ward
cor rect ive	cor rect	a head	be fore'
a mu sive	a muse	a go	past, gone
ad vänc ive	ad vänce	a live	liv' ing
in cen tive	in cite	sal' low	yel low
sub vers ive	sub vert	vil lous	shag gy
Having power to		li mous	slim y
ere a' tive	ere ate'	spi ny	thorn y
eo er cive	eo erce	se tous	bris tly
com press ive	com press	brīd al	nup ual
ab straet ive	ab straet	mat in	morn ing
pro due tive	pro duce	lu oid	shin ing
at traet ive	at traet	aus tral	south ern
Able to		tac it	si lent
re ten' tive	re tain	tep id	warm
ef feet ive	ef feet	cal lous	hārd
in vent ive	in vent	gel id	cold
per cep tive	per ceive	erim son	red
com pul sive	com pel	se nile	old

SECTION XXVI.

Define each word in the first column of each couplet by joining *that may or can be*, with the word opposite; thus, *audible*, that may or can be *heard*.

That may or can be		That may or can be	
aud' i ble	heard	1 bāt a ble	a bāt' ed
flex i ble	berē	a void a ble	a void ed
feas i ble	dōne	ac cess i ble	ap proach ed
leg i ble	read	ad mis si ble	ad mit ted
lēas a ble	let	com press i ble	com press ed
pal pa ble	felt	cor rupt i ble	cor rupt ed
pāss a ble	pāst	con ceiv a ble	con ceiv ed
pay a ble	paid	con fīn a ble	con fīn ed
ten a ble	held	de rīv a ble	de rīv ed
teach a ble	taught	de sīr a ble	de sīr ed
vend i ble	sold	de elīn a ble	de elīn ed
vis i ble	seen	de dū ci ble	in fer red
bend a ble	bent	ex cūs a ble	ex cūs ed

cleav' a ble	cleft	per cep' ti ble	per ceiv' ed
blām a ble	blām ed	re solv a ble	re solv ed
ed i ble	eat en	re frā ga ble	re fūt ed
fūs i ble	melt ed	re fran gi ble	re fract ed
ford a ble	wād ed	re vers i ble	re vers ed
fīn a ble	fin ed	re sist i ble	re sist ed
gust a ble	tāst ed	re miss i ble	re mit ted
möv a ble	möv ed	re möv a ble	re möv ed
mend a ble	mend ed	ad' mi ra ble	ad mīr ed
laud a ble	prais ed	ap pli ea ble	ap pli ed
rāt a ble	rāt ed	com pa ra ble	com par ed
sal va ble	sāv ed	gōv ern a ble	gōv' ern ed
tan gi ble	touch ed	pār don a ble	for giv' en
tām a ble	tām ed	rep a ra ble	re pair ed
till a ble	till ed	rev o ea ble	re eall ed
trace a ble	trac ed	ex pli ea ble	ex plain ed
eūr a ble	eūr ed	su per a ble	o ver cōme'
pröv a ble	pröv ed	ex port' a ble	ex port' ed
match a ble	match ed	per feet i ble	per' feet ed

Repeat the phrase, *that cannot be*, with any word in the second column, and it will define its opposite word in the first column. Thus, *indestructible*, that cannot be *destroyed*.

That cannot be

Cities and Towns.

in de struct' i ble	de stroy' ed
in eom mūt a ble	ex chang' ed
in eon dens a ble	eon dens ed
in eon ceiv a ble	eon ceiv ed
in eon ceal a ble	eon ceal ed
in eon trōl la ble	eon trōl led
in eon test a ble	eon test ed
in eon sūm a ble	eon sūm ed
in eon sōl a ble	eōm' fort ed
in eor rupt i ble	eor rupt' ed
in de feas i ble	de feat ed
in ex cīt a ble	ex cīt ed
in ob serv a ble	ob serv ed
im per cep ti ble	per ceiv ed

in ae cess i ble	ap proach' ed	Nash' ville
in eor' ri gi ble	eor reet ed	New York
in ev i ta ble	a void ed	New' burg
in nu mer a ble	num' ber ed	Port land
in ap pli ca ble	ap pli' ed	Ports mouth
il lev i a ble	lev' i ed	Pitts burg
ir rev o ea ble	re call' ed	Rich mond
in ex press' i ble	ut' ter ed	Rut land
in ex plōr a ble	ex plor' ed	Sa lem
im meas' ur a ble	meas' ur ed	Spring field
im prae ti ca ble	per form' ed	Tren ton
in dis cern' i ble	dis cern ed	Au burn
in di gest i ble	di gest ed	Hud son
in di vis i ble	di vīd ed	Low ell
in dis' pū ta ble	dis pūt ed	New ark
in dis pens' a ble	spār' ed	Cām bridge
ir re sist i ble	re sist' ed	Mār shal
ir rep' a ra ble	re pair ed	Mem phis
in dis solv i ble	dis solv ed	Med ford

SECTION XXVII.

The first part of each word, in the first column, has the same meaning as the word against it in the second column; therefore, repeating the word or words standing at the head of the column, with whatever stands in the second column, against each succeeding word, defines each word in the first column. Thus, *Bearing* heads the first column; then, to define *armigerous*, say, *bearing arms*; *fructiferous*, *bearing fruit*.

Bearing		Producing	
är mig' er ous	ärms	au rif' er ous	gold
eru cif er ous	eross	eal cif er ous	lime
frue tif er ous	fruit	eoneh if er ous	shells
glan dif er ous	a' eorns	eul mif er ous	stalks
la nig er ous	wool	fo lif er ous	leaves
nu cif er ous	nuts	gem mip a rous	buds
<hr/>			
pal mif' er ous	pälms	mor tif' er ous	death
squa mig er ous	scales	nu bif er ous	clouds
pru nif er ous	plums	o vip a rous	eggs
Producing		plum bif er ous	lead
cer u lif ie	blue	ro rif er ous	dew
frig o rif ie	cold	spi nif er ous	thorns
sap o rif ie	taste	sa lif er ous	salt
lu cif er ous	light	ver mip a rous	wörms
bulb if er ous	bulbs	pest if er ous	plague.
som nif er ous	sleep	ar un din' e ous	reeds
bae cif er ous	ber' ries	sue cif er ous	sap
fer rif er ous	i ron	eor ti cif er ous	bärk
mel lif er ous	hön ey	sal u tif er ous	health
po mif er ous	ap ples	so nif er ous	sound
flo rif er ous	flow ers	met al lif er ous	met' als
lau rif er ous	lau rel	hed e rif er ous	i vy
herb if er ous	herbs	nee tar if er ous	nee tar
os sis er ous	bones	o dor if er ous	o dor
om nif er ous	all kinds	res in if er ous	res in

Discoursing of, or a treatise on

as trog' ra phy
eonch ol gy
den drol o gy
hy drol o gy
eth nol o gy
fos sil o gy
me trol o gy
neu rol o gy
psy chol o gy
phy tol o gy
phre nol o gy
en to mol' o gy
et y mol o gy
gal van ol o gy
gen e al o gy
her pe tol o gy
ieh thy ol o gy

stars
shells
trees
water
nations
fossils
measure
the nerves
the soul
plants
the brain
insects
derivations
galvanism
generations
reptiles
fishes

Cloth.

bar' ra ean
eal i eo
ean ne quin
eas si mere
eor du roy'
di' a per
dim i ty
huck a back
tap es try
taf fe ta
ban dan' a
bom ba sin'
al a mode
Fortifications.
bar ri eade'
pal i sade
in trench' ment

min er al' o gy
or ni thol o gy
os te ol o gy
lex i eol o gy
pyr e tol o gy
u ran oi o gy
ver me ol o gy
me te or ol' o gy
phär ma eol' o gy
id e ol o gy

minerals
fowls
bones
words
fevers
heavens
worms
meteors
phärmacy
ideas

ge ol' o gy

{ structure of
the earth and
its minerals

The art of writing, or engraving on
eal eog' ra phy
li thog ra phy
ste log ra phy
xy log ra phy
ce rog ra phy

bräss
stone
pillars
wood
wax

her' is son
gar ri son
par a pet
Weapons.
blun' der buss
bäy o net
dam ask in
cim i ter
jav e lin
ra pi er
an lace

Soldiers.
eom' pa ny
reg i ment
sen ti nel
eav al ry
in fant ry
dra goon'
light horse

SECTION XXVIII.

Having the form of a	Vessels and measures.	Quadrupeds.
cap ri form	gōat	bab oon'
ēau li form	stā/k	bi det
eord i form	heart	badg' er
eru ci form	eross	bea ver
eu ni form	wedge	brock et
cyn bi form	bōat	eam el
dent i form	tooth	eas tor
en si form	sword	eat tle
gland i form	gland	cham ois
lin' gui form	tōngue	donk ey
lu ni form	moon	fil ly
o vi form	egg	ga zel'
ret i form	net	gen' et
seu ti form	shield	gi raffe'
stel li form	stār	heif' er
fal ci form	sick le	jack āl
ea pil' li form	hair	keel' er
fis' tu li form	pipe	ket tle
oe u li form	eye	rund let
seo ri form	dross	skil let
seo pi form	broom	tank ard
Eating or feeding on		tum bler
ear niv' o rous	flesh	vi al
gra niv o rous	grain	eu bit
herb iv o rous	herbs	fath om
os siv o rous	bones	fur long
sar eoph a gous	flesh	Carriages.
ver niv o rous	wōrms	bug' gy
bae civ o rous	ber ries	pha e ton
gram in iv' o rous	gräss	stāk y
Having		wag on
eor nig' er ous	horns	stage
ehe lif' er ous	claws	eoach
ēau lif' er ous	stāk/s	chaise
plu miġ' er ous	feath ers	sleigh
jag u är'		
leop' ard		
mam moth		
mōnk ey		
pan ther		
rae eoon'		
reġn' deer		
ze bra		
Instruments of music.		
elar' i on		
flag eo let		
dul ci mer		
tam bōur ilē		
vi o lin		
vi' o la		
ser a phīne		
ae eord' i on		
mel o de on		

The Science which treats of

op' ties	light
phys ies	nature
teen nies	arts
eth ies	morals
stat ies	bodies at rest
po et' ies	poetry
phon' ies	} sound
a cous' ties	
här mon ies	musical sounds
sta tist ies	state of the country
hy draul ies	motion of fluids
pol' i ties	government
gno mon' ies	dialing
sci op ties	camera obscura
mne mon ies	memory
ehro mat ies	colors
mag net ies	magnetism

Crimes.

är son
 as sault'
 burg' la ry
 big a my
 cheat ing
 ex tor' tion
 gäm' ing
 gam bling
 trea son
 lär ce ny
 mur der
 maim ing
 per ju ry
 pois on ing
 rob ber y
 pi ra cy
 förg er y

hy dro stat' ies	weight of fluids
pneu.mat' ies	air
me chan ies	machines
bot' a ny	plants
as tron' o my	stars
a nat o my	dissection
ar ith me tic	numbers
cal is then' ies	healthful exercise
math e mat ies	} number and quantity
met a phys ies	
pyr o teeh nies	mind
	fireworks

Science of refracted, or reflected

ea top' tries	} light
di op tries	
di a cous' ties	} sound
eat a cous ties	
eat a phon ies	

Lakes.

Su pe' ri or
 Mich' i gan
 On ta' ri o
 E' rie
 Hu ron
 George
 Long Lake
 Ca yu' ga
 Sen' e ea
 O nei' da
 O was eo
 Cham plain'
 Moose' head
 Um ba' gog
 Win ne ba' go
 St. Clair
 Ge ne' va
 Crook' ed

SECTION XXIX.

An instrument for measuring

ther mom' e ter	temperature
ba rom e ter	weight of air
hy drom e ter	gravity of liquids
ma nom e ter	density of air
eu di om' e ter	purity of air
go ni om e ter	solid angles
e lee trom e ter	electricity
an e mom e ter	force of wind
a er om e ter	bulk of gases
era ni om e ter	skulls
eal o rim e ter	heat
ste re om e ter	solids
gas om' e ter	gases
om brom e ter	rain
pho tom e ter	light
py rom e ter	degrees of heat

Officers.

ad' mi ral
gu to erat
aïd de camp
em per or
eom mo dorè
eön sta ble
eor o ner
eor po ral
chan cel lor
göv ern or
gen er al
mag is trate
no ta ry
pres i dent
sur ro gate
lieu ten' ant

Pertaining to

pro vin cial	a province
eo lô ni al	a colony
pa ro ehi al	a parish
me dic in al	medicine
mo näreh ie al	monarchy
dem o erat' ie al	democracy
an a lyt ie al	analysis

Government of a State or Kingdom by

gu toe' ra cy	one's self
de moe ra cy	people
the oe ra cy	God
stra toe ra cy	soldiery
ar is toe' ra cy	nobles
pa' tri ärh y	fathers
mon are. y	one man
gyn ar ehy	female
ol i gäreh y	few persons
hep täreh y	seven persons

man da rin'
brig a diër

Quadrupeds.

an te lope
buf fa lo
eat a mount
el e phant
li on ess
mas to don
u ni corn
mo' noc' e ros
r/i noc e ros
bu ceph a lus
drom' e da ry

Plants.

dan' de li on
co ri an' der
el e cam pane
ge ra' ni um

SECTION XXX.

A description of, or a treatise on		Parts and appendages
eos mog' ra phy	the world	of buildings
ge og ra phy	the earth	boît
hy drog ra phy	waters	door
my og ra phy	muscles	eaves
sce nog ra phy	{ perspective	floor
	{ scenery	flue
to pog ra phy	a particular place	hall
bi og ra phy	life	hearth
zo og ra phy	animals	jamb
ou ra nog' ra phy	heavens	key
sel e nog ra phy	moon	latch
bib li og ra phy	books	lock
ehro nog' ra phy	time past	roof
gas trol o gy	stomach	sash
pho nog ra phy	sounds	stairs
phy tol o gy	plants	shelf

the ol' o gy	divinity	sink
pyr i tol' o gy	pyrites	wall
py rol' o gy	heat	bel' fry
pa le ol' o gy	antiquities	chimney
	The art of	cel lar
eho rog' ra phy	mapping	coi urns
ehi rog ra phy	writing	eor nice
or thog ra phy	correct spelling	elos et
ty pog ra phy	printing	pan el
		pär lor
phra se ol' o gy	mode of speech	ter race
my thol' o gy	a system of fables	win dow
phi lol o gy	{ the science of	pan try
	{ language	eu po la
	{ the science of the	gal lery
phys i ol' o gy	{ organization of ani-	eup board
	{ mals or plants	
phys i og no may	{ the art of discerning the charac-	
	{ ter of the mind from the face	

PART III.

BEING AN INTRODUCTION TO "TOWN'S ANALYSIS."

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

No scholar can be said to have accomplished any thing valuable for himself, till he thoroughly understands what he studies, and perceives the application. It is, therefore, hoped that teachers will not fail to question and explain to their pupils every particular. Although this part of the work is very much simplified, and brought down, as it is thought, entirely to the capacities of children, yet much, very much, depends on the *oral* instruction of the *living* teacher.

In the first place, those questions, answers and examples at the head of each table, with such rules as are occasionally referred to, must be distinctly learned as they occur. In these, the class must be exercised, till each pupil understands them perfectly. When this is accomplished, let the teacher give such number of primitive words for the class to spell, as they can learn well, with their definitions; — not so to be learned one day, that they may be forgotten the next, but to be learned for life. When the scholar has spelled the primitive word, and defined it, let the teacher put to him the same word with what is to be joined to it, and require the pupil to spell and define it thus modified. Lastly, tell the part or parts of speech. Let the same course be uniformly pursued, at the commencement of every new table.

After the scholars become familiar in answering the questions, as proposed by the teacher, let him give out the primitive word, and require his pupils to go through the whole process alone. In this way, three or six months will be likely to accomplish the work of years. Words, language, and signification, will become equally familiar. The prefixes and suffixes, component parts of so many thousand words, will be learned for the entire language, and for life.

In the first and second parts, the scholar acquires a knowledge of primitive words, and in the third, rules and examples for forming and defining their compound and derivative formations.

In the following tables, no more words are given, than were thought necessary to exemplify the *mode* of defining. The teacher, however, can exercise the pupils on words of his own selection to any extent he chooses.

Those words found in the tables, have been taken without any reference to repetition, for the special purpose of showing the most obvious effect of the prefixes and suffixes in varying their signification.

If these short tabular exercises, with their prefixes and suffixes, are thoroughly mastered, the pupil will acquire the ability of defining something like twenty thousand words of the language, as a reward for his labor.

RULES FOR FORMING DERIVATIVE WORDS.

RULE 1. Final *e* must be dropped before the addition of a syllable or suffix beginning with a vowel ; as,

blame	guide	recite	globe
blamable	guidance	recital	globular

Exception. Words ending in *ge*, or *de*, commonly retain *e* final before *able* and *ous* ; as,

peace	charge	change	notice
peaceable	chargeable	changeable	noticeable

RULE 2. Final *e* is retained before *ly*, *less*, *ness*, *ful*, and *some* ; and generally before *ment* ; as,

wise	hope	base	peace
wisely	hopeful	baseness	peaceless
state	blithe	noise	grace
statement	blithesome	noiseless	graceful

Exception. *Awe*, *argue*, *due*, *true*, *lodge*, *judge*, *abridge*, *whole*, and *acknowledge*, do not retain *e* ; as,

awe	due	argue	awe
awful	duly	argument	awless

RULE 3. When the letter *y* terminates a primitive word, or occurs as the final letter in any of the derivative forms, and in either case another letter or suffix is added, *y* is commonly changed into *i*, except before *ing* ; as,

comely	fury	merry
comeliness	furious	merriment
mercy	jolly	holy
merciful	jollity	holiness

Exception 1. *y* is sometimes changed into *e* ; as,

duty	beauty	pity	plenty
duteous	beauteous	piteous	plenteous

Exception 2. When *y* is preceded by a vowel in the

same syllable, (except in *lay, say, pay,*) it remains unchanged ; as,

boy	betray	annoy
boyish	betrayed	annoyance
play	delay	convey
playing	delaying	conveyable

RULE 4. *y* is never changed when followed by *ing*, as,

fly	try	deny	comply
flying	trying	denying	complying

RULE 5. Verbs ending in *ie*, change those letters into *y* before *ing* ; as,

die	tie	vie	belie
dying	tying	vying	belying

RULE 6. Monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant, preceded by a short vowel, double that consonant before an additional syllable, beginning with a vowel ; as,

gun	pet	rob	snap
gunner	petted	robber	snappish

The following is a list in part of such as double their consonant :

fop	plan	skim	spot	sun
fun	pop	skip	sprig	tan
glut	pun	ship	stab	tin
hop	rag	shut	stem	skin
hog	rig	sip	stir	sup
hum	rip	slip	step	wag
jag	rot	slit	stop	whip
knot	sad	spin	strap	wet
mop	scrag	smut	strut	wit

RULE 7. Monosyllables ending with a single consonant, preceded by a digraph, or diphthong, do not double the consonant in their derivatives ; as,

chief	clear	aid	ail
chiefly	clearly	aiding	ailment

The following words are of the same class:

bail	maid	seem	void	heed
chain	maim	team	coal	goad
coast	nail	weep	moan	floor
dead	oaf	dream	load	flout
deal	pain	boil	loan	flood
eat	reap	toil	cloud	knead
fear	sail	spoil	keep	lean
gain	feel	coin	heal	laud

Exception. If, in forming the derivatives, one letter of the digraph is dropped, the consonant is sometimes doubled; as, appeal, appellant; fail, fallible.

NOTE. The verbs *besall, install, miscall, recall, forestall, intrall, foretell, distill, instill, fulfill*, retain both consonants. Such words as end in *dl, ff, ss*, also retain both in their derivatives; as, odd, oddness; stiff, stiffly; bliss, blissful; hiss, hissing.

RULE 8. When *t*, or *s*, precedes *e* final, in such words as admit *ion*, *e* is dropped, and *ion* added; as,

legate	promote	dilate	diffuse
legation	promotion	dilation	diffusion

NOTE. Many words in *ate*, drop *te*, and take either *ble*, or *cy*; as,

estimate	agitate	accurate	delicate
estimable	agitable	accuracy	delicacy

RULE 9. Most words ending in *fy* change *y* into *i*, and take *cation*; as,

deify, deification	fortify, fortification
--------------------	------------------------

Exceptions. A few words ending in *fy* drop *y*, and take *action*; as,

stupefy, stupefaction	tumefy, tumefaction
-----------------------	---------------------

RULE 10. Many words ending in *ize*, drop *e*, and take *ation*; as,

legalize	civilize	generalize
legalization	civilization	generalization

Some few words also *not* ending in *ize* take *ation*; as,

sense	form	inflame
sensation	formation	inflammation

TABLE I.

Now let the teacher commence by proposing his questions to the class *distinctly*, and by explaining their answers, till each scholar fully comprehends the design and application.

Let this direction be invariably followed, at the commencement of every *new table*.

One word is given at the head of every new table as an example of what follows.

All the primitive words in the first table are nouns, or defined as such, and *less* converts them into adjectives.

QUESTION. What is a noun?

ANSWER. The name of any thing ; as, man, book, virtue.

Q. What is an adjective?

A. A word joined to a noun, to express its quality, or assist in designating the thing meant ; as, a *sweet* apple, a *sour* apple, a *pleasant* apple ; *sweet*, *sour* and *pleasant*, express the *quality* of *apple*.

Q. What is a suffix?

A. A letter or letters, syllable or syllables, appended to the end of a word, to add force, vary or modify its signification ; as, *fruit*, then, *fruitless*.

Q. What does *less* mean, at the end of a word?

A. It means *without*, *destitute of*, or *wanting*.

Q. What then does *fruitless* mean?

A. *Without* fruit, or *destitute* of fruit.

NOTE. The accented syllable is not marked in the Third Part, on account of the change of place produced by the prefixes and suffixes. The characters denoting the sounds of the letters are not used in this Part.

CASH, money.

CASHLESS, without money, or without cash.

bound - less

law - less

track - less

limit

rule of action

mark of the foot

cause - less

life - less

thorn - less

reason

existence

a sharp point

child - less	noise - less	bot tom - less
an infant	any sound	lowest part
doubt - less	path - less	com fort - less
uncertainty	a road	ease
dream - less	point - less	fa ther - less
thoughts in sleep	the end	male parent
end - less	rest - less	moth er - less
termination	ease	female parent
grief - less	sense - less	mo tion - less
sorrow	understanding	a moving
hut - less	sleep - less	rea son - less
hovel	rest	sense
match - less	sun - less	shel ter - less
an equal	orb of day	a cover

TABLE II.

Q. What does *ful* mean at the end of a word, as fruit-*ful*?

A. It means *full of, full, abundance, or having much.*

Q. What then is the meaning of *fruitful*?

A. It means *full of fruit, abundance of fruit, or much fruit.*

Q. What change do *ful* and *less* give to the import of words?

A. *Ful*, expresses abundance of what the primitive implies; and *less*, a want of, or destitution.

In this table, the primitives are defined as *nouns*, and *ful* converts them into adjectives.

PLAY, sport or merriment.

PLAYFUL, full of sport, or full of play.

bliss - ful

happiness

spite - ful

malice, hate

dis tress - ful

pain

fraud - ful
deceit
peace - ful
composure

de vice - ful
contrivance
dis gust - ful
dislike

re gard - ful
respect
dis trust - ful
suspicion

TABLE III.

Spell and define the primitive word first; next spell it with *ful* and *less*, alternately, and give the meaning each time. Observe the change of import made by *ful* and *less*.

PAIN, distress of some kind.

PAINFUL, full of pain or distress.

PAINLESS, without pain or distress.

art - ful - less	mirth - ful - less	hope - ful - less
skill	merriment	expectation
care - ful - less	need - ful - less	change - ful - less
anxiety	want, poverty	alteration
fear - ful - less	prayer - ful - less	joy - ful - less
dread	a petition	gladness
fault - ful - less	shame - ful - less	mer cy - ful - less*
a defect	reproach	clemency
guile - ful - less	thought - ful - less	pit y - ful - less
deceit, cunning	idea, reflection	compassion

* Rule 2, page 117.

TABLE IV.

Q. What does *ish* mean, when joined to an entire word?

A. With nouns it means *like* or *somewhat like*; with adjectives it means *somewhat*. The words in the first column are nouns, the second and third, adjectives, and *ish* changes them all to adjectives.

Define the nouns like *brute*, and the adjectives like *small*.

BRUTE, an irrational animal.

BRUTISH, like a brute, or somewhat like a brute.

SMALL, little.

SMALLISH, somewhat small.

Nouns	Adjectives.	Adjectives.
beau-ish	old-ish	dusk-ish
a gay fellow	aged	partly dark
boor-ish	blue-ish	faint-ish
a clown, rustic	a particular color	languid
boy-ish *	black-ish	gray-ish
a male youth	want of color	mixed color
dwarf-ish	brown-ish	wan-ish
a very small man	a color	pale look
knave-ish †	moist-ish	wet-tish
a dishonest man	damp	moist, rainy
mule-ish	soft-ish	cool-ish
a kind of horse	not hard	temperate heat
slut-tish ‡	cold-ish	sour-ish
a dirty woman	want of heat	like vinegar
sot-tish	coy-ish	sick-ish
a drunkard	modest, reserved	diseased

* Exception 2, page 117-8 † Rule 1, page 117. ‡ Rule 6, page 118.

TABLE V.

Q. What do *er*, *or*, *ist*, *ster*, *ee*, *ess*, mean?

A. The *person who*, or *thing which*.

There are some exceptions, especially in adjectives of the comparative degree.

The primitives in this table are nouns or verbs, but the above suffixes convert them all into the *person* or *thing*.

brew-er	hew-er	read-er
to make beer	to cut away	to call words

build - er	hunt - er	rob - ber
to erect a house	to search for	to plunder
drum - mer	lead - er	speak - er
to beat a drum	to conduct	to utter words
deal - er	lade - er	scoff - er
to buy and sell	to load	to ridicule
gaze - er *	make - er	vend - er
to look intently	to form	to sell

* Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE VI.

Q. What does *en*, as a suffix, mean?

A. With nouns, it means *made of*; with adjectives, it commonly means *to make*.

The words in the first column are nouns, and *en* converts them into adjectives. The second and third are adjectives, and *en* converts them into verbs.

Q. What is a verb?

A. A word which represents *being, doing, or suffering*, as, *I exist, I love, I am loved*.

Noun. WAX, a sticky substance.

WAXEN, made of wax.

Adj. HARD, solid, firm.

HARDEN, to make hard, or to make harder.

N.	Adj.	Adj.
beech - en	bright - en	like - en
kind of wood	shining	similar
birch - en	broad - en	loose - en
kind of wood	wide	slack, not tight
earth - en	deaf - en	mad - den
soil, the globe	hard of hearing	angry
flax - en	fat - ten	short - en
a fibrous plant	fleshy	of little extent

N.	Adj.	Adj.
gold - en	glad - den	sharp - en
a yellow metal	cheerful, joyful	keen, acute
hemp - en	black - en	weak - en
a plant	dark	feeble
lead - en	bold - en	wide - en
a soft metal	having courage	broad
oak - en	flat - ten	deep - en
a kind of wood	level	extending down

TABLE VII.

Q. What does *ly* mean?

A. With nouns forming adjectives, it commonly means *like*; but with adjectives forming adverbs, it means, in a manner.

Q. What is an adverb?

A. An adverb is a word joined to a verb, adjective or another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance; as the bird sings *sweetly*. *Sweetly* is an adverb, expressing the quality of the music.

The words in the first column are nouns, and *ly* converts them into adjectives. The second and third are adjectives, and *ly* converts them into adverbs.

Noun.	MAN, a human being.
Adjective.	MANLY, like a man.
Adjective.	SWIFT, quick, rapid.
Adverb.	SWIFTLY, in a swift manner.

N.	Adj.	Adj.
friend - ly	blind - ly	meek - ly
an intimate	wanting sight	mild, gentle
ghost - ly	brave - ly	neat - ly
spirit, soul	courageous	clean, nice
king - ly	cross - ly	proud - ly
chief ruler	fretful	haughty

prince - ly	grave - ly	tame - ly
a ruler	sober, serious	gentle
saint - ly	kind - ly	wise - ly
a holy person	benevolent	prudent
cow ard - ly	so ber - ly	
one wanting courage	serious, temperate	
neigh bor - ly	pru dent - ly	
one living near	discreet, cautious	

TABLE VIII.

Ed is a verbal or participial termination, generally expressing its own appropriate meaning. Sometimes in varying the phraseology, *did*, or *was*, or *were*, will render the import rather more explicit. When *did* is used, repeat the primitive verb in its present tense. When *was* is used, repeat the verb with *ed* added.

The words in this table, before *ed* is added, may be nouns or verbs; after *ed* is added, they are verbs or participles. They are defined as being verbs.

FOLD, to double, or wrap together.
FOLDED, did fold, was or were folded.

arch - ed	fade - ed †	loan - ed
to curve	to lose color	to lend
blast - ed	fret - ted	mar - red
to wither	to vex	to injure
bloat - ed	filch - ed	mend - ed
to swell	to steal	to repair
check - ed	grant - ed	mock - ed
to curb	to allow	to ridicule
dip - ped *	heal - ed	part - ed
to immerse	to cure	to separate
deck - ed	jerk - ed	skulk - ed
to ornament	to twitch	to hide

* Rule 6, page 118.

† Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE IX.

Q. What does *ness* mean?

A. It most generally implies a quality or state.

Ness always converts its primitive into a noun.

The words in this table are adjectives, and *ness* being added, they all become nouns.

BASE, mean, vile, worthless.

BASENESS, the state or quality of being mean or vile.

LAME, crippled.

LAMENESS, the state of being lame.

apt-ness	bald-ness	dry-ness
fit, ready	wanting hair	not wet
brisk-ness	rich-ness	hoarse-ness
lively	wealthy, fertile	rough voice
clean-ness	fer vid-ness	lean-ness
free from dirt	hot, zealous	wanting flesh
fair-ness	fick le-ness	mute-ness
clear, beautiful	changeable	silent
fit-ness	hor rid-ness	near-ness
suitable	dreadful	close by
fleet-ness	mel low-ness	gloom y-ness *
swift, quick	soft, ripe	melancholy
pure-ness	rap id-ness	pen sive-ness
clear, genuine	swift, quick	sorrowful
red-ness	sal low-ness	qui et-ness
color of blood	yellow	rest, peace

* Rule 3, page 117.

TABLE X.

Q. What do *able*, *ible* and *ble* mean when appended to a word, as in *payable*?

A. That may be, capable of being, fit or worthy to be, or capacity.

The primitives in this table are defined as verbs; but *able* and *ible* convert them into adjectives. *Ed* or *en* is commonly the termination of the last defining word; as, movable, that which may be moved.

EAT, to take food, to eat.

EATABLE, that which may be eaten.

blame - able*	as cend - able	de bate - able
to censure	to mount up	to dispute
bend - able	a chieve - able	de spise - able
to crook	to perform	to condemn
claim - able	as sail - able	la ment - able
to demand	to attack	to mourn
drain - able	at tain - able	re fute - able
to make dry	to gain	to prove false
force - ible	con ceal - able	cen sure - able
to compel	to hide	to blame
fuse - ible	chas tise - able	cred it - able
to melt, or pour	to punish	to believe
tame - able	cor rode - ible	pun ish - able
to make gentle	to consume	to chastise

* See Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XI.

Q. What do *ic* and *al*, or *ical*, mean as suffixes?

A. *Pertaining to, relating to, belonging to, or like.*

The primitives in this table are nouns, and *ic* or *al* converts them into adjectives.

The comma between *ic* and *al*, in this table, as seen opposite *angel*, shows the word, with its formation, to be spelled thus: angel, angelic angelical. Let this be the example for all subsequent tables where the comma thus occurs.

ALGEBRA, a peculiar kind of arithmetic.

ALGEBRA/IC, like or relating to Algebra.

ALGEBRA/CAL, like or relating to Algebra.

an gel-ic, al	syn od-ic, al
a celestial spirit	assembly of ministers
he ro-ic, al	par ent-al
a brave man	a father or mother
dra ma-tic, al	po et-ic, al
a tragedy, or comedy	a writer of poetry
meth od-ic, al	al pha bet-ic, al
regular order	letters of a language
mag net-ic, al	hyp o crite-ic, al
the loadstone	a dissembler
proph et-ic, al	met a phor-ic, al
one who fortells	a short similitude

TABLE XII.

Q. What do *ion* and *ment* mean?

A. Commonly *the act of, or state of being*. Sometimes, *the result of an act, or that which*; as, create, to form, then creation, *the act of forming, or that which is formed*. So, nourish, then nourishment, *that which nourishes*.

In this table the primitives are verbs, and *ion* and *ment* convert them into nouns; as,

DISPERSE, to scatter, to dissipate.

DISPERSION, the act of scattering, or state of being scattered.

as sert-ion	in struct-ion	al lure-ment
to affirm	to teach	to entice
a base-ment	pre vent-ion	ad vance-ment
to humble	to hinder	to go forward
con vict-ion	pro tect-ion	con geal-ment
to prove guilty	to defend	to freeze

di rect - ion	re strict - ion	ex cite - ment
to guide	to limit	to rouse
ex cept - ion	re vise - ion*	in fringe - ment
to leave out	to review	to violate

* Rule 8, page 119.

TABLE XIII.

Q. What does *ize* mean?

A. *To make, or to become, to do, or to assimilate.*

The primitives are nouns or adjectives, and *ize* converts them into verbs. Those words ending in *ize*, as a component part, are verbs, and *ation* converts them into nouns.

LEGAL, lawful.

LEGALIZE, to make lawful.

bru tal - ize	mod ern - ize
like a brute	of recent date
re al - ize	neu tral - ize
true, certain	not on either side
e qual - ize	pa gan - ize
like another	a heathen
fer tile - ize*	civ il - ize
fruitful	well bred
gen er al - ize - ation †	sol em nize - ation
common, usual	to make solemn
pul ver ize - ation	har mo nize - er
to make fine	to agree

* Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 10, page 119.

TABLE XIV.

Q. What does *fy* mean?

A. *To make, or to become.*

Q. What is the import of *ing*?

A. It is a participial termination, implying progressive

action, and expresses its own meaning. It implies much the same as *continuing to*, with reference to the *time* when.

The primitives are verbs ; *ing* converts them into present participles, and *cation*, into nouns. Before *ing*, *y* remains unchanged ; but before *cation*, it is changed to *i*.

CLARIFY, to make clear, or purify.

CLARIFYING, making, or continuing to make pure.

CLARIFICATION, the act of making pure.

am pli fy - ing - cation *	vers i fy - ing - cation
to enlarge	to make verses
clas si fy - ing - cation	ver i fy - ing - cation
to form classes	to prove true
de i fy - ing - cation	glo ri fy - ing - cation
to worship as a god	to praise
dul ci fy - ing - cation	mol li fy - ing - cation
to make sweet	to soften
fals i fy - ing - cation	rat i fy - ing - cation
to make false	to confirm
spec i fy - ing - cation	rec ti fy - ing - cation
to particularize	to make right
test i fy - ing - cation	rar e fy - ing - action †
to witness	to make thin
sim pli fy - ing - cation	stu pe fy - ing - action
to make plain	to make stupid

* Rule 9, page 119.

† Exception under Rule 9, page 119.

TABLE XV.

Q. What do *ance*, *ence*, *ancy*, *ency*, mean ?

A. The act of, or state ; the being, or that which.

Q. What do *ant* and *ent* mean ?

A. Sometimes the person *who*, or thing *which* ; and sometimes they are defined by the judicious use of *ing*, somewhat like a participle.

The primitive words are verbs, and *ance*, *ence*, *ancy*, *ency*, convert them into nouns; *ant* and *ent* convert them into nouns or adjectives.

ANNOY, to trouble. (See Exception 2, page 117-8.)

ANNOYANCE, the act of annoying, the state of being annoyed, or, that which annoys.

DEFEND, to protect.

DEFENDANT, the person who defends.

ADHERE, to stick to, or adhere to.

ADHERENT, adhering, or sticking to, or the person who adheres to, or the thing which sticks, or adheres to.

al low - ance	e merge - ency	dis pute - ant
to grant	to come out	to argue
con nive - ance*	ab sorb - ent	expect - ant
to forbear to see	to suck up	to look for
con trive - ance,	con cur - ent	pre cede - ent
to plan out	to agree	to go before

* Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XVI.

Q. What does *ive* at the end of a word mean?

A. *Having a tendency to; the power or nature of.*

Q. What dose *ory* mean?

A. *The power of, the nature of, belonging to, containing, or the place where.*

The primitives in this table are verbs or nouns and *ive* converts them into adjectives, and *ory* into nouns or adjectives.

RESTORE, to heal, or cure, as a disease.

RESTORATIVE, having a tendency or power to cure.

MANDATE, a command.

MANDATORY, containing a command, or of the nature of a command.

DEPOSIT, to lay down.

DEPOSITORY, the place where, &c.

a muse - ive *	dis fuse - ive	of fense - ive
to entertain	to spread	displeasure
cre ate - ive	ex pane - ive	pre vent - ive
to make	wide extent	to hinder
com mend - atory	plaud it - ory	ob serve - atory
to praise	loud praise	to watch
dis pense - atory	ex cul pate - ory	pro hib it - ory
to deal out	to free from blame	to forbid

* Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XVII.

Q. What do *ity* and *cy* mean?

A. The *state* or *condition*, the *quality* or *capacity*.

The primitives are adjectives, and *ity* and *cy* convert them into nouns.

SOLID, firm, compact.

SOLIDITY, the quality or state of being firm.

OBDURATE, hard of heart or willful.

OBDURACY, the state of being hard of heart or willful.

con cave - ity *	hos tile - ity	crim i nal - ity
hollow	opposed to	faulty
con vex - ity	serv ile - ity	ad e quate - cy †
rounding	slavish	equal to
duc tile - ity	se cure - ity	del i cate - cy
easily drawn out	safe	nice, fine
fu tile - ity	plac id - ity	in tri cate - cy
trifling	gentle, mild	entangled

* Rule 1, page 117.

† Note under Rule 8, page 119.

TABLE XVIII.

Q. -What does *ous* mean?

A. *Partaking of*, *consisting of*, *full of*, or *like*.

Observe the comma, as heretofore directed, page 128.

The primitives are nouns, and *ous* converts them into adjectives; *ly* joined with *ous* converts the adjective into an adverb.

DANGER, peril; exposure to injury.

DANGEROUS, partaking of danger, or full of danger.

DANGEROUSLY, in a dangerous manner.

fu ry -ous, ly *
 madness, rage
 haz ard -ous, ly
 chance, danger
 hu mor -ous, ly
 merriment
 mur der -ous, ly
 the killing of a man
 ran cor -ous, ly
 malice
 ru in -ous, ly
 destruction

co pi ous, -ly
 plentiful
 o di ous, ly
 hateful
 tim or ous, ly
 fearful
 slan der -ous, ly
 reproach
 ven om -ous, ly
 poison
 mar vel -ous, ly
 wonder

*Rule 3, page 117.

TABLE XIX.

Q. What do *ability*, *ibility*, *ableness*, *ibleness*, mean?

A. The *property* or *quality* that may be, the *state*, *capacity*, or *susceptibility* of being; sometimes *fit* or *worthy* of being.

The primitives are verbs or nouns, and these suffixes uniformly change them to nouns.

COMPRESS, to press together.

COMPRESSIBILITY, the quality of being capable of compression.

ACCOUNT, to explain, or to hold in esteem.

ACCOUNTABILITY, the state of being accountable.

COMMEND, to represent as worthy of notice.

COMMENDABLENESS, the state of being commendable, or worthy of being commended.

change - ability*	diffuse - ibleness
to alter	to spread
corrupt - ibility	contempt - ibleness
to infect	act of despising
accept - ability	conceive - ableness
to take	to think
contract - ibility	adore - ableness
to draw together	to reverence
resist - ibility	desire - ableness
to oppose	to wish for
remove - ability	admire - ability
to change place	to wonder
access - ibility	commute - ability
approach	to exchange

* Exception 1. page 117.

TABLE XX.

Q. What is a prefix?

A. A letter, syllable, or syllables added to the beginning of a word, to vary or modify its signification; as, *able*, having power, *unable*, *not* having power. So also, *kind*, then *unkind*.

Q. What does *un* mean?

A. When prefixed to adjectives, participles or adverbs, it signifies the same as *not*; but when prefixed to verbs, it implies *undoing* what has been done; as, *tie*, to fasten, then *untie*, to undo what was done. *Un* is not commonly prefixed to a primitive, and some suffix is added.

The primitive words are verbs, and when *ed* is added, they are verbs, participles, or adjectives.

AID, to help.

AIDED was helped, or did help.

UNAIDED, was not aided.

FOLD, to double.

FOLDED, was doubled, or did double.

UNFOLD, to undo the folding.

UNFOLDED, opened.

Now spell, form and define the first eight words like *aid*, and the rest like *fold*.

un. ask - ed	un. soil - ed	un. lock - ed
to petition	to dirty	to make fast
un. bleach - ed	un. till - ed	un. mask - ed
to whiten	to cultivate	- to cover
un. blend - ed	un. taint - ed	un. twist - ed
to mingle	to corrupt	to wind
un. mix - ed	un. vex - ed	un. veil - ed
to unite parts	to plague	to cover

TABLE XXI.

Q. What does *mis* mean?

A. It means *wrong*, *erroneous*, or *ill use*.

Form every word in this table, in the same manner as *rule*.

The primitives are defined as verbs; with *ed* added, they are verbs or participles.

RULE, to govern or control.

RULED, did govern, or was governed.

MISRULE, to govern wrong.

MISRULED, did govern wrong.

UNRULED, was not governed.

un mis. call - ed	un mis. as sign - ed
to name	to appropriate
un mis. count - ed	un mis. ad vise - ed
to number	to consult
un mis. date - ed	un mis. af firm - ed
to note time	to declare positively

* Rule 1, page 117.

un mis. guide - ed
to direct
un mis. mark - ed
to stamp
un mis. name - ed
to mention
un mis. place - ed
to put in place
un mis. quote - ed
to cite, or note
un mis. state - ed
to tell, or represent
un mis. judge - ed
to pass sentence

un mis. con duct - ed
to lead, or direct
un mis. con strue - ed
to interpret
un mis. di rect - ed
to guide, or regulate
un mis. em ploy - ed
to keep at work
un mis. im prove - ed
to make better
un mis. in form - ed
to instruct
un mis. re cite - ed
to repeat

TABLE XXII.

Q. What does *pre* mean?

A. It means *before*, or *beforehand*, (in time or rank.)

The primitives are verbs; *pre* does not change them, but *ion* converts them into nouns.

DETERMINE, to decide.

DETERMINATION, the act of deciding, or state of being decided.

PREDETERMINE, to determine beforehand.

PREDETERMINATION, the act of determining beforehand, or state of being determined.

pre. e lect - ion
to choose out
pre. ex pect - ation
to look for
pre. in struct - ion
to teach
pre. sup pose - ition
to imagine

pre. in ti mate - ion *
to hint at
pre. med i tate - ion
to think on
pre. ex am ine - ation
to search into
pre. con sid er - ation
to reflect, or think

TABLE XXIII.

Q. What does *re* mean?

A. It means *back, return, again, or repetition.*

The primitives are verbs and *ion* and *ment* convert them into nouns.

Carry out all the words like *commit* and *inspect*.

COMMIT, to give in trust.

COMMITMENT, the act of committing.

RECOMMIT, to commit again.

RECOMMITMENT, the act of committing again.

INSPECT, to look into with care.

INSPECTION, the act of looking into.

REINSPECT, to look into again.

REINSPECTION, the act of looking into again.

re. ap point - ment

to fix, to settle

re. at tach - ment

to take, to append

re. en joy - ment

to have, or delight in

re. en list - ment

to enroll

re. en act - ment

to decree

re. in stall - ment

to place in office

re. im pris on - ment

to confine

re. es tab lish - ment

to settle firmly

re. du pli cate - ion *

to double

re. con se crate - ion

to make sacred

re. sus ci tate - ion

to rouse, to excite

re. it er ate - ion

to repeat

* Rule 8, page 119.

TABLE XXIV.

Q. What does *e, ex, and ef,* mean?

A. *Out, out of, from, or beyond.*

Most of these words are verbs, and all are converted into nouns by the addition of *ion*.

EDUCE, to draw out.

EDUCTION, the act of drawing out

EXONERATE, to free from load, or unload.

EXONERATION, the act of freeing from load.

eject-ion
to cast out
e rase - ion *
to rub out
e gress - ion
a going out
e lic it - ation
to draw out

e nerv ate - ion
to weaken
ef fuse - ion
to pour out
ex empt - ion
to free from
ex haust - ion
to drain out

ex tract - ion
to draw from
ex tinct - ion
put out, dead
ex tir pate ion
to root out
ex tri cate - ion
to free from

* Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XXV.

Q. What do *im*, *in*, *il*, and *ir*, mean ?

A. With adjectives and adverbs they mean *not* ; but before verbs, and nouns derived from verbs, they add intensity of meaning, and are nearly equivalent to *into*, *to*, *in*, or *on*. In this table they mean *not*.

Q. What does *bly* mean ?

A. In a *manner* that may be.

Ously means, in a manner.

The primitives are adjectives, and *ity* converts them into nouns. Those in *ibly* and *ously* are adverbs.

PROPER, fit, or suitable.

IMPROPER, not fit, or not proper.

SECURE, safe.

SECURITY, state of safety.

INSECURE, not safe. |

INSECURITY, in a state not safe.

LITERATE, learned.

ILLITERATE, not learned, unlearned.

RESOLUTE, firm, bold.

IRRESOLUTE, not firm, not bold.

SENSIBLY, in a manner that may be perceived.

INSENSIBLY, in a manner that may not be perceived.

im. mor tal - ity
subject to death

im. pure - ity *
clear, unmingled

in. act ive - ity
nimble, quick

il. lib er al - ity
generous

ir. ra tion al - ity
pertaining to reason

in. cau tious - ly
careful to avoid evils

in. de co rous - ly
decent, suitable

in. cred u lous - ly
apt to believe

* Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XXVI.

Q. What do *di*, *dis*, and *dis*, mean ?

A. *Separation, disunion, two or out ; sometimes not, or denial of.*

The primitives are verbs ; with *ed* they are verbs or participles.

Carry out each word just like *join*.

JOIN, to unite.

JOINED, was united, or did unite.

DISJOIN, to separate or sever.

DISJOINED, was separated, or severed.

REJOIN, to join again, or unite again.

REJOINED, was joined again, or united again.

re dis. close - ed *
to shut

re dis. mount - ed
to ascend

re dis. place - ed
to put in place

re dis. a dorn - ed
to decorate

re dis. ap pear - ed
to be in sight

re dis. embark - ed
to go on ship-board

re dis. en throne - ed
to place on a throne

re dis. or gan ize - ed
to form properly

* Rule 1, page 117.

re dis. in ter - red *
to bury
re dis. in fect - ed
to taint

re dis. en cum ber - ed
to clog, to impede
re dis. in her it - ed
to receive by inheritance

In the following words *dis* means *not*.

dis. a gree - ed - ment
to be in concord
dis. be lieve - ed - er
to credit
dis. o bey - ed †
to submit to

dis. like - ed
to be pleased with
dis. use - ed
to employ
dis. hon est - y
free from fraud

* Rule 6, page 118.

† Exception 2, page 117.

TABLE XXVII.

Q. What do *co*, *com*, *con*, *col*, and *cor*, mean?

A. Much the same as *with*, *joined with*, *in connection with*, or *together*.

Q. What does *ship*, when a suffix, mean?

A. The *state*, or *office*.

The following words are nouns or verbs, changed according to their terminations as heretofore.

REGENT, a governor or ruler.

COREGENT, a governor with.

PRESS, to squeeze.

COMPRESS, to squeeze or press together.

LAPSE, to alide.

COLLAPSE, to alide together.

FLUX, a flowing.

CONFLUX, a flowing together.

DENSE, compact, close.

CONDENSE, to force more closely together.

co. heir - ship
one who inherits

col. li gate - ion
to bind

co. el der - ship
 a church ruler
 co. part ner - ship
 a sharer
 com. mi grate - ion *
 to remove
 col. lo cate - ion
 to place

co hab it - ation
 to live together
 com mune - ion
 to talk together
 col lect - ion
 to gather
 cor rob o rate - ion
 to confirm

* Rule 8, page 119.

TABLE XXVIII.

Q. What do *ad*, *ac*, *af*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *as*, and *at*, mean?

A. They signify nearly the same as *to*, implying some addition in accordance with the use of the primitive word.

JOIN, to unite.

ADJOIN, to unite to.

ad. judge - ed	ap. per tain - ed	as. sent - ed
to pass sentence	to belong	to agree to
ac. cred it - ed	ad vert - ence	al lude - ed
to believe	to turn to	to refer to
af. fix - ed	ac. cede - ed	an nex - ation
to fasten	to yield	to unite to
at. test - ed	af flict - ion	as cribe - ed
to prove	to put to pain	to attribute to

TABLE XXIX.

In and *un*, in this table signify *not*, but must not be prefixed till some suffix is added. They are sometimes used interchangeably; as, *uncontrollable*, or *incontrollable*, both meaning the same thing. *In* is, however, the most common, and generally the most elegant. *Un*, with the termination

ed, is frequently more elegant than *in*, with the same word ; as, *unseparated*, but *inseparable*.

Un must be used when *ed* is added, but *in* must not. You may say *unconsoled*, but not *inconsoled*.

The primitives are verbs ; *able* converts them into adjectives, and *ably* into adverbs. Carry out each word like the example.

CURE, to heal, as a disease.

CURABLE, that may be healed.

UNCURABLE, }
INCURABLE, } that may not be healed.

INCURABLY, }
UNCURABLY, } in a manner that may not be healed.

UNCURED, was not cured.

in un. con sole - able - ably - ed*
to comfort

in un. con sume - able - ably - ed
to waste away

in un. con ceive - able - ably - ed
to think

in un. con test - able - ably - ed
to strive

in un. com pare - able - ably - ed
to liken

in un. dis cern - ible - ibly - ed
to see, to judge

in un. dis pute - able - ably - ed
to contend for

in un. cor rupt - ible - ibly - ed
to vitiate

in un. con quer - able - ably - ed
to subdue

* See Rule 1, page 1171

TABLE XXX.

Q. What does *di* mean?

A. *Separation, disunion, asunder.*

Q. What does *bi* mean?

A. *Two.*

The primitives of the first column are verbs; of the second column, adjectives.

LACERATE, to tear or rend.

DILACERATE, to tear or rend asunder.

FORM, shape, figure.

BIFORM, two forms, or double form.

di vest - ed	bi. lat er al
to strip of	belonging to the side
di gress - ion	bi. cor po ral
to go aside	relating to the body
di late - ion	bi. an gu lous
to enlarge	having corners, or angles
di lute - ed	bi ma nous
to make thin	having two hands
di vide - ed	bi corn ous
to separate	having two horns
di lap i date - ion	bi en ni al
to fall apart, go to ruin	once in two years

TABLE XXXI.

Q. What does *inter* mean?

A. *Between.*

Q. Who do *trans* and *ultra* mean?

A. *Across, over, beyond, or change of place.*

JACENT, lying at length.

INTERJACENT, lying between.

ATLANTIC, the Atlantic ocean.
 TRANSATLANTIC, across the Atlantic.
 MARINE, pertaining to the sea.
 ULTRAMARINE, beyond the sea.

inter. weave	in ter fere - ence *
to unite threads	to interpose
inter. mar ry	in ter vene - tion
to unite in marriage	to come between
inter. med dle	in ter rupt - ion
to have to do with	to break in between
trans. plant - ed	in ter perse - ed
to fix in the ground	to scatter between
trans. al pine	trans gress - ion
pertaining to the Alps	to violate, or cross a law
trans. lu cent	trans cend - ent
shining	to go beyond

* Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XXXII.

Q. What do *super*, *supra*, and *sur*, mean ?

A. *Above, beyond, upon, or over and above.*

When a prefix or suffix is added, drop the defining word *pertaining, belonging, &c.*, as shown in the following example.

HUMAN, belonging to mankind.
 SUPERHUMAN, above what is human.
 MUNDANE, belonging to the world.
 SUPRAMUNDANE, above the world.
 CHARGE, to load, as a gun.
 SURCHARGE to over load.

super. add - ition	su per vise - ion
to join, or increase	to overlook
super. a bound - ed	sur. mount - ed
to be in great plenty	to ascend

super. nat u ral - ly
 according to nature
 super. an gel ic
 belonging to angels

sur pass - ed
 to go beyond
 sur vive - ed
 to outlive

TABLE XXXIII.

Q. What do *sub*, *suc*, *suf*, *sup*, and *subter*, mean?

A. *Under, below, subordinate, or after.*

Remember, when *sub* is prefixed, omit *pertaining to*, in the definition, like *subaquatic*.

AQUATIC, pertaining to the water.

SUBAQUATIC, under the water.

sub. as tral
 relating to the stars
 sub. cen tral
 relating to the center
 sub. lin gual
 pertaining to the tongue
 sub. ma rine
 pertaining to the sea
 sub. tu tor
 one who instructs
 sub. merge
 to plunge
 sub. cu ta ne ous
 relating to the skin
 sub. ter ra ne ous
 pertaining to the earth

subter. flu ent
 a flowing
 suf. fix
 to fasten, or place
 sub tend - ed
 to extend under
 suc ceed - ed
 to follow after
 sup plant - ed
 to undermine
 sup port - er
 to sustain, or hold up
 suf fer - ance
 to undergo
 sub ju gate - ion
 to subdue, or bring under

TABLE XXXIV.

Q. What do *ob*, *oc*, *of*, and *op*, mean?

A. *Before*, or *in front*, *against* or *towards*, *in* or *on*, *in the way*, or *out*.

Q. What does *retro* mean? — A. *Backward*.

Q. What does *bene* mean? — A. *Good* or *well*.

Q. What do *male*, and *mal*, mean? — A. *Bad* or *evil*.

LIGATION, the act of binding.

OBLIGATION, something binding on a person.

OCCUR, to *meet*, happen, or come *into* mind.

OFFER, to present, or lay *before*

OPPOSE, to place, or take a stand *against*.

ACTION, *state* of acting, or moving.

RETROACTION, acting *backward*.

BENEVOLENT, wishing *well*.

MALEVOLENT, wishing *evil*.

Remember *un* must not be used, except with *ed*, or *ive*, added.

un. ob struct - ion - ed
to hinder

un. ob scure - ation ed
to darken

un. ob serve - ation - ed
to overlook

un. of fense - ive
displeasure

un. ob lit er ate - ed
to blot out

re tro spect - ion
a looking backward

re tro grade - ation
a moving backward

un. ob ject - ion - ed
to urge against

un. ob trude - ed
to thrust into

un. ob vert - ed
to turn toward

bene. male. fac tor
a doer of something

bene. male. dic tion
manner of speaking

mal. prac tice
customary actions

mal. treat ment
management

* Remark under Rule 10th, page 118.

TABLE XXXV.

- Q. What does *de* mean ?
 A. *From, down, separating from, or privation.*
 Q. What does *circum* mean ?— A. *Around.*
 Q. What do *ante* and *post* mean ?
 A. *Ante* means *before*, and *post*, *after*.

OXYDATE, to combine oxygen with some base.

OXYDATION, the act of, &c., or state.

DEOXYDATE, to deprive of oxygen.

DEOXYDATION, the act of depriving, &c.

NAVIGATE, to sail

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, the act of sailing around.

ANTEMERIDIAN, before noon.

POSTMERIDIAN, after noon.

de. press-ion	de. range-ed
to squeeze	to place in order
de. pop u late-ed	cir cum volve
to increase people	to roll around
circum. po lar	cir cum fer ence
pertaining to the poles	a line passing round
circum. flu ent	an te cur sor
a flowing	one who runs before
ante. post. date	an te ced ent
to note time	going before in time
ante. post. po si tion	post script
situation	written after

TABLE XXXVI.

- Q. What does *pro* mean ?
 A. *Fore, forth, forward, or out.*
 Q. What does *per* mean ?
 A. *By, through, or thoroughly.*

Q. What does *preter* mean?

A. *Beyond, past, or more.*

PROJECT, to cast *forward*.

PROTRACT, to draw *out*.

LEGAL, lawful, according to law.

PRETERLEGAL, beyond the limits of law.

AMBULATE, to walk.

PERAMBULATE, to walk *through*.

pro ceed - ed
to move *forward*
pro gress - ion
to go *forward*
pro voke - ation
to call *forth* anger
pros pect - ive
a looking *forward*
pro pose - al
to lay *before*
pro trude - ed
to thrust *forward*
pro pel - led
to urge *forward*

per day
by day
per chance
by chance
per vade
to pass *through*
per an num
by the year
per fo rate
to bore *through*
preter. per fect
complete
preter. nat u ral
accordin^g to nature

TABLE XXXVII.

Q. What do *mono*, and *poly*, mean?

A. *Mono* means *one*, and *poly*, many.

Q. What do *omni*, *pan*, and *panto*, mean?

A. They mean *all*.

SYLLABLE, a combination of letters.

MONOSYLLABLE, one syllable

POLYSYLLABLE, many syllables.

POTENT, possessing power.

OMNIPOTENT, possessing *all* power.

THEIST, a believer in one God.

PANTHEIST, a believer in *all* the gods.

mono. chord	pol y pode
a string for music	many feet
mono. chro mat ic	pol y phon ic
relating to color	many sounds
poly. tech nic	pol y ne sia
pertaining to the arts	many islands
poly. nom in al	po lyg on ous
pertaining to the name	many angles
omni. sci ent	om nif ic
knowing	all creating
omni. per cip i ent	om ni fa ri ous
one able to perceive	of all forms
pol y glot	mon o logue
many languages	spoken alone

TABLE XXXVIII.

Q. What do *uni*, *multi*, and *equi*, mean?

A. *Uni*, one; *multi*, many; *equi*, equal.

Q. What does *anti* or *ant* mean?

A. *Against*, or *opposition*.

Observe, when a comma divides a word, as in *multiflorous*, to drop that part preceding the comma, before another prefix is joined.

FORM, shape.

UNIFORM, of *one* form, or of the same form.

MULTIFORM, of *many* forms.

EQUIFORM, of *equal* form, or the same form.

SPASMODIC, consisting of spasm, or cramp.

ANTISPASMODIC, good *against* spasm, or cramp.

equi. multi. lat er al
pertaining to a side
equi. multi. lin e al
pertaining to a line

u ni corn
one horn
u ni son
one sound

equi. mult. an gu lar	u niv o cal
pertaining to an angle	one voice
equi. mul ti, so nous	e qui nox
having many sounds	equal day and night
uni. mul ti, flo rous	e qui nu mer ant
having many flowers	equal numbers
uni. mul ti, lit er al	anti. fe brile
having many letters	pertaining to fever
multi. syl la ble	anti. con ta gious
a combination of letters	communicating by touch
equi. dis tant	anti. mo narch ic al
remote	pertaining to a monarch
multi fa ri ous	anti. rev o lu tion ist
having many forms	a favorer of a revolution

Q. What do *hood*, *ship*, and *age*, as suffixes, mean?

A. Their most common import is *office*, *state*, *rank* or *condition*.

Q. What does *ism* mean?

A. The *doctrine*, *state peculiar to*, or *principles of*.

Q. What does *ics* mean?

A. The *science of*, *art* or *doctrine*.

Q. What do *demi*, *hemi*, and *semi* mean? Half.

demi. man

semi. annual

pupil - age

demi. wolf

hemi. sphere

vassal - age

semi. tone

boy - hood

partner - ship

semi. circle

man - hood

scholar - ship

Numeral Prefixes.

Uni means one. *Tetra*, four.

Sept, *hepta*, seven.

Bi, two.

Penta, *pent*, five.

Octa, *octo*, *oct*, eight.

Tri, three.

Sex, *hexa*, six.

Deca, *dec*, ten.

Centu, *centi*, *cent*, one hundred.

APOTHEGMS.

ADHERE firmly to morality and virtue, and never treat serious things with levity.

Do good to all men as you have opportunity.

No man may expect to have friends unless he acts the part of a friend to others.

Vice and ignorance are the only things of which you need ever be ashamed. Avoid them and you may venture any where without fear or shame.

It is more prudent to overlook trivial offenses than to quarrel about them.

When you have lost your integrity, you have lost your character.

A liar is seldom believed even when he speaks the truth.

Always regard what is said to you, by those who are your superiors in age or learning, and endeavor to profit by their instructions.

The greatest wisdom of speech, is to know when, and where, and what to speak.

The great business of man is to do good.

Avoid speaking evil of persons ; if you can say nothing in their favor, you had better be silent.

Good breeding consists in a respectful behavior to all.

Do to others as you would be done by.

Reading makes a full man ; writing makes a correct man ; conversation makes a ready man ; and *thinking* makes a great man.

It is characteristic of a great mind, to inquire into the reason and cause of things.

Time once past never returns. Defer nothing for the morrow which should be done to-day.

The happiness of the body consists in health ; that of the mind, in virtue and knowledge.

Virtue's the friend of life, the soul of health,

The poor man's comfort, and the rich man's wealth.

A sage and a poor shepherd looked for truth. The former sought her among the stars, the latter found her at his feet.

Life to youth, is a fairy tale just opened ; to old age, a tale read through, ending in death. Be wise in time, that you may be happy in eternity.

Happiness, like a snail, is never found from home, nor without a home.

The rose is sweetest when it first opens ; the spikenard root, when the herb dies. Beauty belongs to youth, and dies with it, but the odor of piety survives death, and perfumes the tomb.

Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times a day, he patiently mends it each time. Make up your mind to do a good thing, it will be done. Fear not troubles, keep up your spirits, the darkness will pass away. If the sun is going down, look at the stars ; if they are hid by clouds, still look up to heaven, rely upon the promises of God, and be cheerful. Never yield to misfortune. Mind what you run after ; avoid bubbles that will burst, and fire-works that end in smoke ; get that which is worth keeping, and can be kept.

Fight against a hasty temper ; a spark may set a house on fire ; a fit of passion may cause you to mourn long and bitterly. Govern your passions, or they will govern you. Conquer your enemies by kindness, preserve your friends by prudence, deserve the esteem of all by goodness.

The road ambition travels, is too narrow for friendship, too crooked for love, too rugged for honesty, too dark for science, and too hilly for happiness.

Evil thoughts are dangerous enemies, and should be repulsed at the threshold of our minds. Fill the head and heart with good thoughts, that there be no room for bad ones.

Prosperity gains a thousand intimates, adversity often shows us that not one of them is a real friend. Sunshine friends are the green flies of society.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERENT IN ORTHOGRAPHY

ail, to trouble.	bow, to bend the body.
ale, malt liquor.	bough, a branch.
air, the atmosphere.	bell, to ring.
heir, one who inherits.	belle, a fine lady.
all, the whole.	beau, a gay gentleman.
awl, an instrument.	bow, to shoot with.
al' tar, a place for offerings.	bread, a kind of food.
alter, to change.	bred, educated.
änt, a little insect.	bur' row, for rabbits.
äunt, a sister to a parent.	bör ough, an incorporated
ärk, a vessel.	by, near at hand. [town.
äre, a part of a circle.	buy, to purchase.
as cent', steepness.	bay, an inlet of water.
as sent, agreement.	bey, a Turkish governor.
au' ger, a tool.	be, to exist.
au gur, one who foretells.	bee, an insect.
baal, surety.	beach, sea shore.
bale, a pack of goods.	beech, a tree.
ball, a sphere.	böll, a pod of plants.
bawl, to cry aloud.	bowl, an earthen vessel.
base, low, vile.	bole, a kind of clay.
bass or base, in music.	bölt, a fastening to a door.
beer, a liquor.	boult or bolt, to sift.
bier, to carry dead bodies.	but, a conjunction.
bin, a box.	butt, two hogsheads.
been, participle of be	brake, a weed.
ber' ry, a little fruit.	break, to part asunder.
bu ry, to inter.	Cain, a man's name.
beat, to strike.	cane, a shrub or staff.
sect, a root.	eall, to cry out, or name.
blew, did blow.	eaül, a net inclosing the
blue, a color.	bowels.
boar, a male swine.	ean' non, a large gun.
bore, to make a hole.	ean on, a law of the church.

- ces' sion, a grant. [court. ce' dar, a kind of wood.
 ses sion, the sitting of a ced er, one who cedes.
 can vas, coarse cloth. cede, to give up.
 can vass, to examine. seed, fruit, offspring.
 ceil, to make a ceiling. cent, the hundredth part of
 seal, to fasten a letter. a dollar.
 ceil' ing, of a room sent, ordered away.
 sealing, setting a seal. scent, a smell.
 course, way, direction. cel' lar, the lowest room.
 coarse, not fine. sell er, one who sells.
 cote, a sheep-fold. elime, a region.
 coat, a garment. elimb, to ascend.
 core, the heart. coun' cil, an assembly.
 corps, a body of soldiers. coun sel, advice.
 cell, a narrow room. cym bal, a musical instru-
 sell, to dispose of. ment.
 cen' tu ry, a hundred years. sym bol, a type.
 cen tau ry, a plant. eol or, hue.
 chol er, wrath. eul ler, one who selects.
 eol lar, for the neck. dam, to stop water.
 eord, a small rope. damn, to condemn.
 ehord, a line. dear, costly.
 cion, a young sprout. deer, a wild animal.
 Sion, a mountain. dew, falling vapors.
 cite, to summon. due, owing.
 site, situation. die, to expire.
 sight, the sense of seeing. dye, to color.
 ehron' ie al, of long continu- doe, a female deer.
 ehron i ele, a history. [ance. dough, bread not baked.
 eom ple ment, a full number. dire, horrid
 eom pli ment, an act of dy' er, one who colors.
 politeness. dun, to urge for money
 eous in, a relation. dun, a brown color.
 eon en, to cheat. done, performed. [off.
 eur rant, a berry. e li' sion, the act of cutting
 eur rent, a stream. e lys ian, a place of joy.
 eask, a vessel for liquids. ere, before.
 easque, a helmet. ear, the organ of hearing.

- ewe, a female sheep.
 you, a second person.
 yew, a tree.
 fane, a temple.
 fain, gladly.
 feign, to dissemble.
 fair, handsome.
 fare, customary food.
 feat, an exploit.
 feet, plural of *foot*.
 freeze, to congeal.
 frieze, in a building.
 flea, an insect.
 flee, to run away.
 flour, of rye or wheat.
 flow' er, a blossom.
 forth, abroad.
 fourth, in number.
 foul, filthy.
 fowl, a bird.
 gilt, with gold.
 guilt, criminality.
 grate, iron bars.
 great, large.
 grown, increased. [pain.
 groan, an expression of
 hail, to call, or frozen rain.
 hale, healthy.
 härt, a beast.
 heart, the seat of life.
 hare, an animal.
 hair, the fur of animals.
 here, in this place.
 hear, to hearken.
 hew, to cut.
 hue, color.
 hie, to hasten.
 high, elevated, lofty.
 him, objective of *he*.
 hymn, a sacred song.
 hire, wages.
 high' er, more high.
 heel, the hinder part of the
 heal, to cure. [foot.
 haul, to drag.
 hall, a large room.
 I, myself.
 eye, the organ of sight.
 isle, an island.
 aisle, of a church.
 in, within.
 inn, a tavern.
 in dite', to compose.
 in dict, to prosecute.
 kill, to slay.
 kiln, for burning bricks.
 key, for a lock.
 quay, a wharf.
 knave, a rogue.
 nave, of a wheel.
 knead, to work dough.
 need, necessity.
 kneel, to bend the knee.
 Neal, to heat.
 knew, did know.
 new, fresh, not old.
 know, to understand.
 no, not.
 knight, a title.
 night, darkness.
 knot, a tie.
 not, no, denying.
 lado, to fill, to dip.
 laid, placed.
 lain, did lie.
 lane, a narrow street.

- leek, a root.
 leak, to run out.
 les' son, a task, a precept.
 less en, to diminish.
 li ar, one who tells lies.
 lyre, a harp.
 led, did lead.
 lead, a heavy metal.
 lie, an untruth.
 lye, water drained through
 lo, behold, look. [askies.
 low, humble.
 lae, a gum.
 lack, want.
 leaf, of a plant.
 lief, willingly.
 lone, solitary.
 loan, that is lent.
 lore, learning.
 low' er, more low.
 main, ocean, the chief.
 mane, of a horse.
 made, finished.
 maid, an unmarried woman.
 male, the he kind.
 mail, armor, or the bag for
 letters.
 man' ner, mode of action.
 man or, lands of a lord.
 meet, to come together.
 meat, flesh, food.
 meto, measure.
 mien, countenance.
 mean, low, humble.
 mewl, to cry.
 mule, a beast. [mine.
 mīn' er, one who works in a
 mi nor, less, or under age.
- moan, to grieve.
 mown, cut down.
 moat, a ditch.
 mote, a speck.
 mite, an insect.
 might, strength.
 met' al, gold or silver, &c.
 met tle, briskness.
 nit, egg of an insect.
 knit, to join with needles.
 nay, no.
 neigh, as a horse.
 net, a woven snare.
 nett, or net, clear of charges.
 ought, bound.
 aught, any thing.
 oar, a paddle.
 ore, of metal.
 one, a single thing.
 wōn, did win.
 oh, alas.
 owe, to be indebted.
 our, belonging to us.
 hour, sixty minutes.
 plum, a fruit.
 plumb, a lead and line.
 pale, without color.
 pañ, a vessel.
 pain, distress.
 pane, a square of glass.
 pal' ate, part of the mouth.
 pal let, a painter's board, a
 pole, a long stick. [bed.
 poll, the head.
 peel, to pare off the rind.
 peal, sounds.
 pair, a couple.
 pare, to cut off the rind.

- plain, even, or level.
 plane, to make smooth.
 pray, to implore.
 prey, a booty, plunder.
 prin' ci pal, chief.
 prin ci ple, rule of action.
 proph et, a foreteller.
 prof it, advantage.
 peace, quietude.
 piece, a part.
 pan' el, a square in a door.
 pan nel, a rustic saddle.
 raise, to lift.
 raze, to demolish. [clouds.
 rain, water falling from
 reign, to rule.
 rap, to strike.
 wrap, to fold together.
 read, to peruse.
 reed, a plant.
 red, a color.
 read, did read.
 reek, to emit steam.
 wreak, to revenge.
 rest, to take ease.
 wrest, to take by force.
 rice, a sort of grain.
 rise, source, beginning.
 rye, a sort of grain.
 wry, crooked.
 ring, to sound, a circle
 wring, to twist.
 rite, ceremony.
 right, just. [pen.
 write, to make letters with a
 wright, a workman.
 rode, did ride.
 road, the highway.
- rig' ger, one who rigs vessels.
 rig or, severity.
 rout, a defeat.
 route, a way, or course.
 rough, not smooth.
 ruff, a neck-cloth.
 rote, a repetition of words.
 wrote, did write.
 roe, a female deer.
 row, a rank.
 roar, to sound loudly.
 row' er, one who rows.
 rab bet, to join.
 rab bit, a quadruped.
 sail, the canvas of a ship.
 sale, the act of selling.
 sea, a large body of water.
 see, to behold.
 seen, beheld.
 scene, part of a play.
 seine, a fish net.
 sen' ior, older.
 seign ior, a Turkish king.
 seam, where the edges join.
 seem, to appear.
 shear, to cut with shears.
 sheer, clear, unmixed.
 strait, a narrow pass.
 straight, direct.
 so, in such a manner.
 sow, to scatter seed.
 sew, to use a needle.
 sum, the whole.
 some, a part.
 sun, the fountain of light.
 sön, a male child
 stare, to gaze.
 stair, a step.

- steel, hard metal.
 steal, to take by theft.
 sue' eor, help.
 suck er, a young twig.
 sleight, dexterity.
 slight, to despise.
 sole, of the foot.
 soul, the spirit.
 slay, to kill.
 sley, a weaver's reed.
 sleigh, a carriage on runners.
 sloc, a fruit.
 slow, not swift.
 stake, a post.
 steak, a slice of meat.
 stile, steps over a fence.
 style, fashion, diction.
 tacks, small nails.
 tax, a rate, tribute.
 throw, to cast away.
 throe, pain of travail.
 tear, to rend. [weight.
 tare, a weed, allowance of
 tear, water from the eyes.
 tier, a row.
 team, of cattle.
 teem, to produce.
 their, belonging to them.
 there, in that place.
 the, definitive adjective.
 thee, objective case of *thou*.
 too, likewise.
 two, twice one.
 tow, to drag.
 toe, extremity of the foot.
 vail, a covering.
 vale, a valley.
 vi' al, a little bottle.
 vi ol, a fiddle.
 vein, for the blood.
 vane, to show which way
 the wind blows.
 vice, sin.
 vise, a screw.
 wait, to tarry.
 weight, heaviness.
 wear, to carry as clothes.
 ware, merchandise.
 waste, to squander.
 waist, a part of the body.
 way, road, course.
 weigh, to find the weight.
 week, seven days.
 weak, not strong.
 wood, timber.
 would, past time of *will*.
 weath' er, state of the air.
 weth er, a sheep.

PUNCTUATION AND CAPITAL LETTERS.

PUNCTUATION.

PUNCTUATION is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points or stops, to mark the different pauses which the sense requires.

The principal points are the

Comma, thus ,	Interrogation, thus ?
Semicolon ;	Exclamation !
Colon :	Parenthesis () .
Period .	Dash —

A comma denotes a pause, as long as the reader would be in pronouncing the word, *and*.

A semicolon denotes a pause as long as two commas.

A colon denotes a pause as long as three commas.

A period denotes a pause as long as four commas ; it shows that the sentence is complete.

An interrogation point denotes that a question is asked.

An exclamation point denotes astonishment.

A parenthesis includes a part of a sentence, which might have been omitted without injuring the sense, and must be read in an altered and lower tone of voice.

A dash denotes a sudden stop, or change in the subject.

The following characters are also frequently used in composition :

An apostrophe, thus ' denotes the omission of a letter ; as, *lov'd* for *loved*.

A caret, thus, [^] denotes where to take in what was left out by mistake ; thus, *fr^om*.

A hyphen, thus, - connects the parts of a compound word ; as, *lap-dog*.

Quotation marks, thus, " " denote that the passage is taken from some other author, in his own words.

An index, thus, ~~see~~ points to a passage important to be noticed.

A paragraph mark, thus, ¶ denotes the beginning of a new subject.

A star, thus, * and other marks, as †, ‡, §, ||, and sometimes the letters of the alphabet, and figures, refer to the margin or bottom of the page.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

Capital letters should be used :

1. At the beginning of every book, chapter, note, and sentence.

2. At the beginning of appellations of the Deity ; of proper names of persons, places, seas, rivers, ships ; and of adjectives derived from proper names.

3. At the beginning of most quotations, and of every line of poetry.

4. The pronoun *I*, and interjection *O*, should be written in capitals.

FRACTIONS.

$\frac{1}{3}$ one third. $\frac{1}{4}$ one fourth. $\frac{1}{2}$ one half. $\frac{3}{4}$ three fourths. $\frac{1}{5}$ one fifth.

$\frac{2}{3}$ two thirds. $\frac{3}{8}$ three eighths. $\frac{2}{9}$ two ninths. $\frac{1}{10}$ one tenth.

.5 five tenths. .25 twenty-five hundredths.

- ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. A. S. Fellow of the Amer-ican Academy.	Cons. Constable.	Cts. Cents.
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.	D. D. Doctor of Divinity.	
Abp. Archbishop.	Dea. Deacon.	
Acct. Account.	Dec. December.	
A. D. <i>Anno Domini</i> , The year of our Lord.	Del. Delaware.	
Al. Alabama.	Dept. Deputy.	
A. M. Master of Arts ; Before noon ; In the year of	Do. Ditto. The same.	
Apr. April.	Dr. Doctor, or Debtor.	
Atty. Attorney.	[the world. E. East.	
Aug. August.	Eccl. Ecclesiastes	
Bart. Baronet.	Ed. Edition, Editor.	
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.	E. G. <i>ex gratia</i> , For example.	
B. V. Blessed Virgin.	Eng. England, English.	
Bbl. Barrel.	Eph. Ephesians.	
C. <i>centum</i> , A hundred.	Esa. Esaias.	
Cant. Canticles.	Ep. Epistle.	
Capt. Captain.	Esq. Esquire.	
Chap. Chapter.	Etc. <i>et cetera</i> , And so forth.	
Col. Colonel.	Ex. Exodus, Example.	
Co. Company.	Exr. Executor.	
Com. Commissioners, Com-	[modore. Feb. February.	
Cr. Credit.	Fr. France, French, Frances.	
Cwt. Hundred weight.	F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal	
Chron. Chronicles.	Society. [Eng.]	
Cor. Corinthians.	Gal. Galatians.	
Conn. or Ct. Connecticut.	-Gen. General.	
C. S. Keeper of the Seal.	Gent. Gentleman.	
C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.	Geo. George, Georgia.	
C. A. S. Fellow of the Con-	Gov. Governor.	
necticut Academy.	G. R. George the King, [of	
Cl. Clerk, Clergyman.	England.]	
	H. S. S. Fellow of the His-	
	torical Society.	

Heb. Hebrews.	L. S. Place of the Seal.
Hon. Honorable.	M. Marquis.
Hund. Hundred.	Maj. Major.
H. B. M. His <i>or</i> Her Brit- annic Majesty. [Eng.]	Mass. Massachusetts.
H. C. M. His most Christian <i>or</i> Catholic Majesty. [King of France <i>or</i> Spain.]	Math. Mathematics.
Hhd. Hogshead.	M. B. Bachelor of Physic <i>or</i> Medicine.
Ibid. In the same place.	M. C. Member of Congress.
i. e. <i>id est</i> , That is.	Mat. Matthew.
Ind. Indiana.	M. D. Doctor of Physic.
Inst. Instant.	Md. Maryland.
Is. Isaiah.	Me. Maine.
Jan. January.	Mr. Master, Sir.
Ja. James.	Messrs. Gentlemen, Sirs.
Jac. Jacob.	MS. Manuscript.
Josh. Joshua.	MSS. Manuscripts.
Jun. <i>or</i> Jr. Junior	Mrs. Mistress.
K. King.	N. North.
Km. Kingdom.	N. B. Take notice.
Kt. Knight.	N. C. North Carolina.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.	N. H. New Hampshire.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.	N. J. New Jersey.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.	No. Number.
L. C. Lower Canada.	Nov. November.
L. <i>or</i> Ld. Lord <i>or</i> Lady.	N. S. New Style.
Lev. Leviticus.	N. W. T. North Western Territory.
Lieut. Lieutenant.	N. Y. New York.
Lond. London.	Obj. Objection.
Lon. Longitude.	Obt. Obedient.
Ldp. Lordship.	Oct. October.
Lat. Latitude.	O. S. Old Style.
Lou. Louisiana.	Parl. Parliament.
LL. D. Doctor of Laws.	Pa. Penn. Pennsylvania.
lbs. Pounds.	Per Cent. By the hundred.
	Pet. Peter.
	Phil. Philip. Philippians.
	Philom. A lover of learning.

P. M. Post Master, After-noon.	Serj. Sergeant. [ogy.
P. O. Post Office.	S. T. P. Professor of Theol.
P. S. Postscript.	S. T. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Ps. Psalm.	ss. To wit, Namely.
Pres. President.	Tenn. Tennessee.
Prof. Professor.	Theo. Theophilus.
Q. Question, Queen.	Thess. Thessalonians.
q. d. As if he should say.	Thos. Thomas.
q. l. As much as you please.	U. C. Upper Canada.
q. s. A sufficient quantity.	Ult. The last, or The i at month.
Regr. Register.	U. S. A. United States of America.
Rep. Representative.	V. vide, See.
Rev. Reverend, Revelation.	Va. Virginia.
Rt Hon. Right Honorable.	viz. To wit, Namely.
R. I. Rhode Island.	Vt. Vermont.
S. South, Shilling.	Wt. Weight.
S. C. South Carolina.	Wm. William.
St. Saint.	Wp. Worship.
Sect. Section.	Yd. Yard.
Sen. Senator, Senior.	&. And.
Sept. September.	&c. And so forth.
Servt. Servant.	

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS; RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

L. stands for Latin; F. for French.

Ad captandum vulgus, L. to captivate the populace.	Avalanche, F. a snow slip, a vast body of snow that slides down a mountain's side.
Ad finem, L. to the end.	Beau monde, F. the gay world.
Ad hominem, L. to the man.	Bona fide, L. in good faith.
Ad infinitum, L. to endless extent.	Bon mot, F. [bong'mo'] a lively phrase.
Ad libitum, L. at pleasure.	Cap a pie, F. [cap a pee'] from head to foot.
Ad referendum, L. for further consideration. [value.	Caput mortuum, L. dead matter.
Ad valorem, L. according to the	Chef d'œuvre, F. [shéf doov'er] a master-piece.
Alma mater, L. a cherishing mother.	Compos mentis, L. of sound mind.
A mensa et tecto, L. from bed and board.	Coup de main, F. [coo de mang'] a dextrous enterprise.
Anglice, L. in English, or the English manner.	

- Dernier resort, F. [dern-yar re-zort'] the last resort.
 Ennui, F. [ang-wee'] lassitude.
 E pluribus unum, L. one composed of many, union; *the motto of the United States*.
 Ex, L. out, as ex-minister, a minister out of office.
 Excelsior, L. more elevated; *motto of the State of New York*.
 Ex officio, L. by virtue of office.
 Ex parte, L. on one side only.
 Ex post facto, L. after the deed, or commission of a crime.
 Fac simile, L. a close imitation.
 Fille de chambre, F. [feel de sham'-br] a chamber-maid.
 Fortiter in re, L. with firmness in acting.
 Gens d' armes, F. [zhan darm'] guards.
 Habeas corpus, L. that you have the body, a writ for delivering a person from prison.
 Hic jacet, L. here lies.
 Hotel dieu, F. [a-tel' de-u'] a hospital.
 Impromptu, L. without previous study, an extemporaneous composition.
 In statu quo, L. in the former state.
 In toto, L. wholly, entirely.
 Ipse dixit, L. he said.
 Ipso facto, L. in fact.
 Jeu d' esprit, F. [zhu' des-pree'] a play of wit.
 Lex talionis, L. the law of retaliation, as an eye for an eye.
 Literatim, L. letter for letter.
 Locum tenens, L. a substitute.
 Magna charta, L. the great charter.
 Memento mori, L. be mindful of death.
 Minimum, L. the smallest.
 Mirabile dictu, L. wonderful to tell.
 Multum in parvo, L. much in a small compass. [ly.
 Nem. con. or nem. dis., L. unanimous.
 Ne plus ultra, L. the utmost extent.
 Nolo ens volens, L. whether he will or not.
 Non compos mentis, L. not of a sound mind.
 Par nobile fratrum, L. a noble pair brothers.
 Pater patrie, L. the father of his country.
 Per annum, L. by the year.
 Per diem, L. by the day.
 Per cent, L. by the hundred.
 Prima facie, L. at the first view.
 Primum mobile, L. first cause of motion.
 Pro bono publico, L. for the public good.
 Pro et con., L. for or against.
 Pro patria, L. for the country.
 Promenade, F. a walk or place for walking.
 Pro tempore, L. for the time.
 Pro re nata, L. as the occasion requires.
 Pugnis et calcibus, L. with fists and heels.
 Quantum, L. the quantity.
 Quantum sufficit, L. a sufficient quantity.
 Quid nunc, L. a news monger.
 Re infecta, L. the thing not done.
 Sanctum Sanctorum, L. the Holy of Holies.
 Sang froid, F. [sang fraw] in cold blood, indifference.
 Sans souci, F. [sang soo-see'] free and easy.
 Secundum artem, L. according to art.
 Sic transit gloria mundi, L. thus passes away the glory of the world.
 Sine die, L. without a day specified.
 Sine qua non, L. that without which a thing cannot be done or take place.
 Soli disant, F. [swa de-zang'] self styled.
 Suaviter in modo, L. agreeable in manner.
 Sub judice, L. under consideration.
 Summum bonum, L. the chief good.
 Toties quoties, L. as often as.
 Toto celo, L. wholly, as far as possible.
 Utile dulci, L. the useful with the agreeable.
 Vade mecum, L. a constant companion.
 Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I conquered.
 Versus, L. against.
 Via, L. by the way of.
 Vice versa, L. the terms being reversed.
 Viva voce, L. with the voice.

Letters.	Figures.	Names.	Numeral Adjectives.
I	1	one	first
II	2	two	second
III	3	three	third
IV	4	four	fourth
V	5	five	fifth
VI	6	six	sixth
VII	7	seven	seventh
VIII	8	eight	eighth
IX	9	nine	ninth
X	10	ten	tenth
XI	11	eleven	eleventh
XII	12	twelve	twelfth
XIII	13	thirteen	thirteenth
XIV	14	fourteen	fourteenth
XV	15	fifteen	fifteenth
XVI	16	sixteen	sixteenth
XVII	17	seventeen	seventeenth
XVIII	18	eighteen	eighteenth
XIX	19	nineteen	nineteenth
XX	20	twenty	twentieth
XXX	30	thirty	thirtieth
XL	40	forty	fortieth
L	50	fifty	fiftieth
LX	60	sixty	sixtieth
LXX	70	seventy	seventieth
LXXX	80	eighty	eightieth
XC	90	ninety	ninetieth
C	100	one hundred	one hundredth
CC	200	two hundred	two hundredth
CCC	300	three hundred	three hundredth
CCCC	400	four hundred	four hundredth
D	500	five hundred	five hundredth
DC	600	six hundred	six hundredth
DCC	700	seven hundred	seven hundredth
DCCC	800	eight hundred	eight hundredth
DCCCC	900	nine hundred	nine hundredth
M	1000	one thousand	one thousandth

SPECIAL RULES FOR PRONOUNCING CLASSES OF WORDS.

EXPLANATIONS. By the *root* of a word, we mean that part which belongs *exclusively* to the primitive form, and is not combined with any other word, syllable, or letter; as, *press*.

By a *separable* prefix, we mean that part which may be taken from the primitive root, and leave a significant English word; as from *impress*, *im* may be thus taken.

By an *inseparable* prefix, is meant such combination of a word, syllable, or letter, with the *root*, that as an English word, a separation of the parts would destroy the English signification of both; as, *depute*, which, in Latin, is composed of *de* and *puto*, but in English they may not be separated.

Penult means the last syllable but one.

Antepenult is the last syllable but two.

RULE 1. Words of *two* syllables, the *first* of which is a separable or inseparable prefix, commonly take the accent on the second; as, *de-báse*, *pro-cláim*; but if the *first* syllable partakes of the root, the accent generally falls on the first; as, *úrg-ent*, *tál-ent*.

NOTE.—This rule has an extensive application, and the main exceptions are found in those words which may be used, either as *nouns* or *verbs*. When used as nouns, the accent, in most cases, rests, on the first syllable; as, an *ex-tráct*, his *con-duct*; but when used as verbs, the accent commonly falls on the second; as, to *ex-tráct*, to *con-duct*.

RULE 2. All words of *three* or more syllables, ending in *ability*, *ibility*, *ical*, *ity*, or *ety*, have the *main* accent, invariably, on the antepenult; as, *sensibility*, *económical*, *curiósity*.

RULE 3. All words ending in *tion*, *sion*, *ion*, *cious*, *tious*, *ciate*, *tiate*, *cient*, *tient*, *tial*, *tia*, *cian*, *cial*, *cia*, *ceous*, *geous*,

gious, and geon, when pronounced in *one syllable*, invariably take the *main* accent on the syllable *preceding* those terminations ; as, confederátion. Nothing but *ity* after *al*, in words in *ion*, ever removes the accent ; as, nátion, nátionál, nationálicity.

RULE 4. All words of *three* or *more* syllables, having the following terminations, viz. cracy, gamy, graphy, logy, machy, metry, nomy, phony, pathy, tomy, thropy, lysis, ferous, gerous, vorous, *always* take the accent on the antepenult ; as,

anátomy	geógraphy	theólogy	armígerous
antipathy	demócracy	polyg'amý	pestíferous
astrónomy	geómetry	philánthropy	carnívorous
análysis	theómachy	sym'phony	herbívorous

RULE 5. All words ending in *ics*, (*pólitics* excepted) are accented on the penult ; as, óptics, méchanics.

RULE 6. Words ending in *ic* when a *suffix*, and with few exceptions when otherwise, are accented on the penult ; as, dramátic, alphabétic.

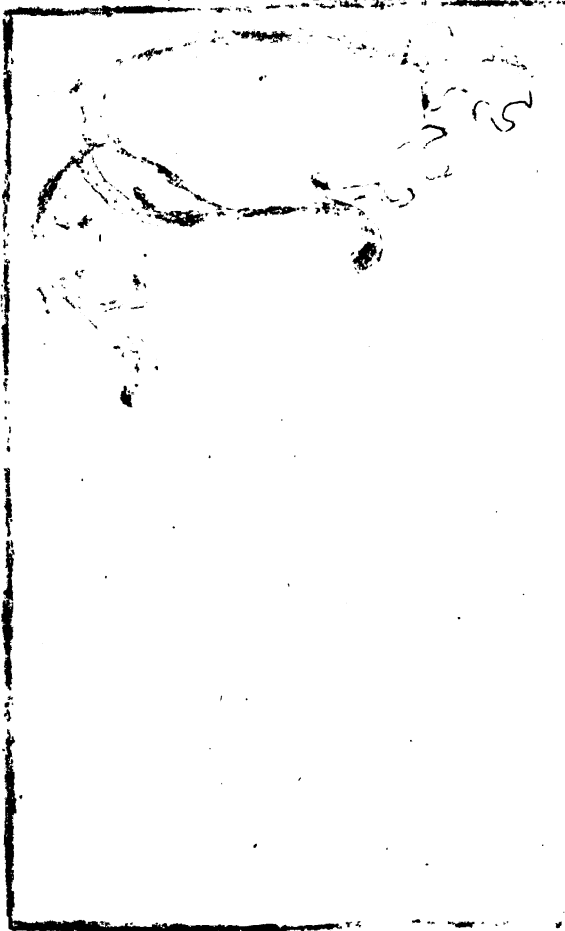
NOTE.—The suffix *ic*, when added to words of *more* than one syllable, always changes the place of accent ; as, méthod, méthód-ic ; except in six cases.

RULE 7. All words of *three* syllables in *able*, *ible*, *ably*, *ibly*, and all words of *four* syllables, in *ableness*, *ibleness*, are accented on the first ; as, móvable, blámable.

RULE 8. All words in *tive*, preceded by a *single* consonant, *mp* or *nc*, and all words in *ive*, preceded by *s* or *c*, (except *substantive* and *adjective*,) are accented on the penult ; as, illúrive, réténrive, compréhénrive.

RULE 9. All words of *three* syllables in *ary* and *ory*, (except *canáry vagáry*,) are accented on the first ; as, sálary, mémory.

RULE 10. All words of more than *two* syllables in *fy* invariably take the accent on the antepenult ; as, glórvfy, persónify.



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